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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Roosevelt on Monoply
Anglo-French Talks

New New Deal

The Roosevelt New Deal was this week reappraised, reoriented, crystallized, and set before the country with all the eloquence at the President's command in an eventful message to Congress. Monopoly was ostensibly the subject; actually the President has done his best to evolve a working program from the conflicting economic schools within his administration, embodying points from each, to serve as an economic text for the future.

The objective is to stabilize, and hence save, capitalism. "Basic purpose is to stop the progress of collectivism in business, and turn business back to the democratic order . . . whose basic thesis is not that the system of free enterprise for profit has failed in this generation, but that it has not yet been tried."

Means are outlined broadly, and the President then calls for the most profound study by all available agencies, further to refine the outlines. By and large, he differentiates between different groups of industry: those which ought to remain large, to secure the advantages of bigness; those which should be broken up, since in their case bigness is contrary to the consumer interest; and those remaining areas where freer competition is to be nourished. Each group is to be restrained or liberated by Government in siutable degree.

Business Dissents

Up until Friday afternoon, when the monopoly message broke, it was business whose voice had spoken from the White House. Sixteen diplomats of American industry, spokesmen for conciliation, urged a reasonable working agreement between White House and business, and offered their aid. The President immediately accepted and asked for specific plans. Meanwhile came the dramatic visit of Henry Ford. But Mr. Ford immediately thereafter told the Newspaper Publishers that "We are all on the spot." And even in the 16 business men's letter was a phrase asking the renunciation of "untried social and economic theories."

If the pronouncements of business this week were representative, then the opposition to the President's monopoly message can be gauged in advance; it will be stiff.

Democracies Forward

History might say that forward diplomacy was initiated by Britain and France this week, after countless months of strategic retreat. But on a bilateral, and not a collective security track. Out of the talks between Prime Ministers and experts in London came the closest peacetime political, military and economic collaboration on recent record.

Chief significance attached to Britain's willingness to join positive remedial action in the Czechoslovak crisis—possibly, but not certainly, a notable check in Britain's trend toward withdrawing from eastern Europe. Practical joint economic aid to the Czechs and to Danubia was projected, and diplomatic pressure is to be brought on both Germany and Czechoslovakia for a compromise in the Czech theater.

The chief bargaining strength of the two democracies will come from the new military arrangements. Some say that unified commands were determined upon—airforces and navies to be under British chiefs, armies under a Frenchman. Others were only slightly less definite in reporting approximately the same measures.

Pass the Potatoes

By a beguiling coincidence, the British weather service sent out the following bulletin Monday night: "Further outlook for the British Isles: Fair over Ireland and England." That day the signatures of Prime Ministers Chamberlain and de Valera ended the tariff war which has grievously injured both islands for six stubborn years. The Free State's £10,000,000 lump payment for the ending of Britain's land annuity claims was received as surprisingly large from the Irish point of view. And it opened up mutual complementary markets, as well as promising Britain a friendly ally and food supply at its back with which to face European troubles.

Tithes

The extraordinary self-discipline of Britain's economic system again revealed itself in higher taxes. "For the protection of our native land," said Sir John Simon, by way of justifying the rise of standard income tax rate from 25 to 27½ per cent, a fresh penny on each gallon of petrol, twopence on each pound of tea. It was the tea tax which hurt most, catching the poor where they cannot evade; and rumblings of liberal and labor protest were heard. But in main, this highest peacetime taxation in record was accepted as the price of military preparedness—if not cannon before

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Tyrol Calls King

© International

King Leopold of Belgium

BASEL, Switzerland, April 30 (AP)—King Leopold of Belgium, traveling alone in a third-class railway car, arrived here for mountain climbing in the Tyrol. The Sovereign waved aside a huge police escort and set off by himself for the mountains, walking through town with a knapsack strapped to his back and a battered felt hat on his head.

Methodists Join Three Divisions: 'Spiritual Nation'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30—America's largest Protestant denomination was brought into existence after a day of debate at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when the delegates by a vote of 434 to 26 favored the merger of the three major Methodist bodies.

The plan of union adopted had previously been endorsed by votes of the General and Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches and needed only the approval of two-thirds of the Southern General Conference.

The proposal during the past year had been approved by all but one of the annual conferences of Southern Methodism receiving 75 per cent of the total votes cast in the ratifying process.

The union is actually a reunion of Methodism. The Methodist Protestant Church, having separated in 1828, brings a numerical strength of 191,595 members; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, separated in 1844, about 2,726,000 members, while the parent body, the Methodist Episcopal Church claims 4,296,288 members. The total membership will be over eight million. The three churches have a Church-School enrollment of 6,437,000 and a constituency of over thirty million.

The plan of unification adopted involves the calling of a Uniting Conference within twelve months of this date at the call of the Bishops of the two churches and the President of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. This conference will be composed of 900 delegates. Four hundred from each of the larger bodies and 100 from the Methodist Protestant

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

British Quit Isolation In Moves With France

Will Warn Germany of Danger to Peace If Czech Freedom Is Imperiled—Prague Denies Report From Berlin of Plot to Provoke War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30 — Britain's tendency toward isolationism has received a definite check as a result of the Anglo-French talks, in the opinion of competent observers here.

Though Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain refused to give any definite commitment on behalf of Czechoslovakia, he has nevertheless dipped his fingers somewhat deeper into the Central European pie by undertaking to warn Germany of the danger to world peace if the Sudeten German problem is not soon settled—and settled by concessions on the German and Sudeten sides as well as on the part of the Czechoslovakian Government.

Yesterday's talks found British and French statesmen in agreement that the Czech proposals are acceptable with certain modifications. The Christian Science Monitor learns that these can all be made within the basis of the present Constitution; thus fulfilling the condition laid down by Mr. Chamberlain in his Commons speech of March 24.

Responsibility Put on Germans

Thus if the Reich and Konrad Henlein, Sudetan German leader, fail to make sufficient concessions from their side, the British Government can scarcely avoid the conclusion that any further deterioration in the situation would be Germany's fault, and not that of Czechoslovakia. This involves the corollary that the French would be in the right to carry out their promise to go to Czechoslovakia's help if it were necessary to do so. This is a cardinal fact underlying the intensified co-operation between the French and British defense forces which is to start immediately.

The question of econnmic help to Czechoslovakia and other Danubian countries is regarded as a technical problem involving certain difficulties which are to be sympathetically examined as soon as possible.

"Zones of Influence" Hinted

Diplomatic circles here are now awaiting Germany's counter moves. One has already been made, namely, "disclosure" in today's Angriff of an alleged plot by Czech officers to involve the two countries in war. The story was immediately denied in Prague, and is on the face of it seemingly incredible in view of the respective sizes of the two countries and the distance between Czechoslovakia and potentail friends who could send military help.

A further German move is expected when Reichsführer Hitler reaches Rome. Hints are already appearing of any offer to divide Central and Eastern Europe into "zones of influence" between Germany and Italy. It is also suggested that Herr

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'Scorched Earth' Plan Revised To Save Machines for China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A more constructive successor to China's "scorched earth policy" of resistance to Japanese aggression is being quietly brought to the attention of National Government leaders in the form of a plan for development of inland industry.

The "scorched earth policy" was an emergency measure. In the disturbed days of August, 1937, when China's major economic base at Shanghia became a battlefield, it was an expression of China's intention to fight to the last. Retreating Chinese troops preferred to burn and wreck their industrial machinery—or the beautiful Chinese-style modern buildings of the Shanghai Civic Center between the foreign areas and Woosung—rather than allow them to fall unscathed into Japanese hands.

Now it is realized that calmer thinking and longer-range planning would have dictated that whenever possible, there should have been an efficient removal of industrial machinery and industrial workers to points well back of the lines. The new attitude is that the remaining means of productive effort should be conserved. This does not mean that the "scorched earth policy would be abandoned; for obviously there is much which cannot be removed before advancing military forces; but it does mean the saving of whatever can be saved for China's future benefit.

At the outbreak of hostilities things happened too fast, and the technique could not be developed by military men on the spur of the moment. To anticipate retreat at this period, even from such clearly untenable ground as at Shanghai, was interpreted as defeatism. When the time finally came for withdrawal there destruction seemed the only policy, and that this attitude was not confined to one side is shown by the fact that the advancing Japanese in turn foolishly destroyed much of what might have been salvaged for their own benefit.

As matters now stand, China is forced back upon an almost wholly agrarian economy. Yet there is a real need for manufactured goods and neither purchasing resources nor available communications are adequate for the filling of this need by importations from abroad. At least a partial answer, it is felt, lies in abandonment of any further "scorched earth" plan in so far as it applies to destruction of moveable means of manufacture. Instead it is desirable that any remaining machinery near the fighting lines should be saved and that if possible this be increased by importation or fabrication of new machinery, hereafter to be kept either at points remote from the fighting or at least in a mobile condition.

Des Moines Experiment: To Pay Men by Year Instead of Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Union laborers and truck drivers employed by the Des Moines Streets Department are to be paid an annual wage, instead of by the hour.

Des Moines is one of few cities to adopt this plan, which assures workers steady income, gives them an annual increase in wages, and at the same time gives the City more man-hours of work for its money.

The agreement between the union and the City Streets Commissioner, affecting 200 workers, is to extend one year.

Workers involved belong to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor having a scale for laborers of 72½ cents an hour, and for truck drivers, 73¾ cents an hour. On this hourly basis, however, the men worked only about 200 days a year. Under the annual wage plan the men will work 240 days a year.

By working 40 more days, laborers will receive $1,320 a year, instead of $1,160, and the drivers will receive $1,340 instead of $1,180.

The plan was worked out by John MacVicar, Streets Commissioner, who was besieged by wives of Streets Department employees as soon as the plan was announced. They wanted the annual wage plan chiefly because it meant steady pay.

The city plans to vary work according to seasons, snow shoveling and some types of construction in winter, and in summer street repairs and grading.

In addition to their annual wage, the men will get two full weeks of vacation with pay and will be allowed up to 15 days' "sick leave" with pay. The agreement provides for payment of time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays. The normal work week will be five 8-hour days.

If the experiment proves successful among Streets Department workers it is planned to extend it to cover other City workers, now being paid on an hourly basis.

Switzerland Calls on League For Recognition of Neutrality

GENEVA, April 30 (AP)—Switzerland asked the League of Nations today for "express recognition" of its neutrality in "guarding of the Alps" without obligation to participate in any League economic or financial sanctions.

A memorandum from the Swiss Federal Council, the Swiss Parliament, explaining the request, was delivered to the League Secretariat in preparation for the session of the League Council opening May 9.

The Swiss Government declared that "circumstances have changed greatly since Switzerland joined the League."

League Setback

"Some of the most important clauses of the League Covenant have not been enforced," said the Federal Council. "Sanctions have not operated in every case. Competition in armaments has been resumed on a larger scale than ever.

"Instead of becoming universal the League has lost the participation of some of the most important countries.

"The United States did not see its way clear to join and four great countries—two of them Switzerland's neighbors—have withdrawn."

Because of her international position, the Swiss Government told the League, Switzerland "cannot accept the system of sanctions. At present the distinction between military and economic sanctions would prove illusory as far as Switzerland is concerned.

Absolute Neutrality

"If she responded to economic pressure she would be in grave danger of being treated exactly as if she had taken military action."

Switzerland cited the fact her army had been "modernized and reorganized," but insisted she must be freed of obligations "in all questions where her status as a mutual country is not involved."

"She considers herself entitled to ask that absolute neutrality be expressed within the framework of the League."

The Federal Government gave no hint of what it might do if the request were not granted.

The little nation said she was "proud to be the home of the League" and "remains faithful to the League and will continue to cooperate."

Planes Take Russians From Ice

MOSCOW, April 30 (AP)—Three Soviet airplanes have rescued 184 men, women and children from three icebreakers which were drifting helplessly with their convoy ships into the North Polar Basin.

Pilots of the aircraft telegraphed Joseph Stalin that they had landed the refugees at Tixy Bay, on the northern Siberian coast. The icebreakers—Sadko, Malygin and Sedoff—were caught in an icepack in Arctic waters last Oct. 23 .

The pilots—G. K. Oroloff, A. D. Alexeyeff and P. G. Golovin—reported skeleton crews of 33 men were left on board the ships, with enough supplies for two years.

Rescue of passengers on board the ships, which had been drifting northeastward from the new Siberian islands, was carried out on Government orders.

Those flown to land were about one third of the 800 persons aboard icebound ships in various parts of the Arctic whose plight brought official censure on the Northern Sea Route Administration March 29.

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Women Voters Back Sanctions On Aggressor

Disagree With Advocates of Isolation as Best American Policy

For Kellogg Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30—Unconvinced by current arguments that isolation is the way to keep the United States out of war, delegates to the League of Women Voters' biennial convention, who have given much study to the subject, voted here to move their organization to a more advanced position in behalf of co-operation with other nations to establish a world order.

Without a dissenting vote, they put the League on record in support of the use of sanctions or punishments against nations which violate the Kellogg Pact for the Outlawry of War. They favored also amendment of the Neutrality Act of 1937 to make possible discrimination against aggressor nations.

This action was taken at the closing session of their thirteenth national convention yesterday. It was made a part of their program of study and action for the next two years, a program which includes many other current issues, such as the merit system and other plans for increasing the efficiency of government, removal of discriminations against women, reform in public finance and statutory guarantees of the right to bargain collectively.

The foreign policy planks were given careful scrutiny by the delegates who offered minor changes in wording, but Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President, could not persuade delegates to debate the fundamental involved, that of recommending that the United States take part in policing the world.

Mrs. Quincy Wright, Chairman of the Department of Government and Foreign Policy, insisted on making plain to the members the significance of this plank.

"This position," she said, "would commit the United States to a policy of treating those countries which violate treaties differently from those that obey treaties." Regarding another League statement recommending a change in the United States neutrality policy, to bring it in line with the recommended position on sanctions, she added:

"It puts us on the road to collec-

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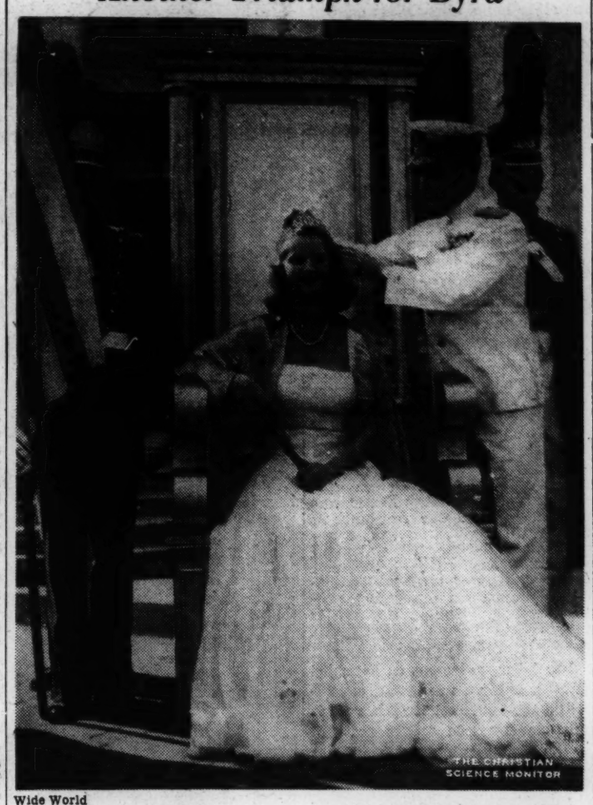
Another Triumph for Byrd



Wide World

Adelaide Moffett **Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd**

Admiral Byrd Has Traveled Far and Has Seen Much, but There Is Some Doubt That He Enjoyed Any Previous Triumph More Than Placing a Crown of Apple Blossoms Upon the Head of Miss Moffett on the Steps of the Handley High School in Winchester, Va., and Proclaiming Her Queen of the Fifteenth Annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival

U. S. Navy Expansion Program And Its Relation to Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Conclusion of the second week of debate on the new naval expansion bill still leaves unanswered here so far as the official record is concerned the basic question of what the greater navy is for?

The question was raised repeatedly when the House first considered and finally passed the measure on the basis of which a 10-year construction program is to be predicated. It has been raised with greater emphasis in the Senate during the past two weeks.

The opposition refuses to accept the only official reason advanced, which is the alleged requirement of adequate national defense. In refusing to accept this expansion as sufficient the opposing senators are depending on the opinion of informed experts who have studied American foreign policy as it has developed here.

To get at the real reason behind the measure it is necessary to resort to these same quarters which do not enjoy official status, but which have kept in close touch with every trend and which have access to the private opinions of the important officials of the Administration dealing with foreign policy. Information from these sources indicates that the broad naval program. is to be viewed primarily as a means toward hastening the time when Japan will be willing to participate in a conference for achieving a new general settlement covering all major problems involved in the Pacific and Asiatic areas.

William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association, recently expressed this thesis in the following terms:

"American and British diplomacy is taking full advantage of the existing balance of forces to press toward a new Pacific settlement in which the western powers will have a voice. It is using the two navies, plus the Soviet position in Eastern Siberia, plus Chinese resistance, to convince the Japanese moderates that a compromise settlement is inevitable in the end, and that the Western Powers intend to have a voice in that settlement."

There are unquestionably other reasons for the naval program. But it is equally certain that the most important single reason is this desire to contribute to the forces which will convince Japan that a compromise settlement is inevitable in the end. American diplomacy is weighing these forces carefully and watching their development. They include British naval expansion which will ultimately free a powerful British naval squadron from European waters for use in the Far East; the course of Chinese resistance, and the development of Russian military power in Siberia.

The assumption is that if none of these forces existed Japan would have no obstacle to complete dominance. It would consolidate its conquest of China, drive Russia away from the seaboard, take the Philippines and the East Indies, and defy the rest of the world to question its supremacy in Asia. But with these forces increasing rather than receding, Japan's chances of achiev-

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Intimate Message From Washington

U. S. New Naval Plan Actually Is Building a Fence Farther Out Into the Pacific, Not Mere Ships

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 30

America's new naval building program is in itself a rather imposing thing. But even more imposing in a world in which power politics is playing an increasingly dominant role is the broader plan of which it is only a part. This broader plan has never been officially announced. But a series of revealing developments of the past few days fills in the gaps.

What emerges is a comprehensive program to build up America's strategic naval position in the Pacific. Ships alone cannot do that. A warship is like an automobile. An automobile to be useful depends on two things, a garage to keep it in working order, and gasoline filling stations to keep it supplied with fuel. The movements of a navy are equally dependent on major bases to keep its units in working order and fueling stations to keep it supplied with operating needs.

In 1923, Franklin Delano Roosevelt pictured a possible war between the United States and Japan in the following terms:

"Tableau: Japan and the United States, four or five thousand miles apart, making faces across a no-man's-water as broad as the Pacific."

What he meant in terms of naval strategy was that the American Navy of 1923 was not an important factor in the Far East because it had no means of getting there effectively. What is being planned today is a combination of both the ships and the means to give them effect in that area.

Events Move Swiftly

Steps toward this end came swiftly during the week. On Wednesday, the President signed the $546,866,000 naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year which begins July 1. On Thursday, both Senate and House Naval Committees reported authorization bills to provide over $30,000,000 for improving naval bases and fleet stations. Of the amount, $12,765,500 was earmarked for Hawaii, the key base to America's naval position in the Pacific.

On Friday, the President sent to Congress a request for a supplemental naval budget for the next fiscal year of $25,597,000, of which $5,000,000 is earmarked for beginning construction of the third pair of new post-treaty-period American battleships, and the balance for machinery to speed the process of naval construction. And all week debate droned on in the Senate on the pending bill to authorize a 20 per cent increase in the number of under-age warships the Navy is permitted to have.

The supplemental appropriation bill was hurried out so Congress can provide money before it adjourns for commencing construction of the third pair of battleships this year. It will be followed, if there is time before adjournment, by a second supplemental naval bill to provide money for starting another pair of cruisers and some small experimental torpedo boats. These could not be included in the first supplement because there is no authorization for them until the German expansion authorization is enacted.

Extending the Pacific Front

The emphasis at the moment—and public attention—is on the actual shipbuilding part of the program. To the naval strategists, and diplomats who weigh ultimate power in their major decisions of policy, the other elements are equally important. To them the most revealing single item in the week's naval news is that the bill for improving bases includes $8,485,000 for a dry dock at Pearl Harbor. With that dock the big battleships of the fleet can undergo major repairs in the middle of the Pacific. Until it is built they are dependent on the Pacific coast bases for facilities to keep them in condition. When it is completed, the fleet can be based on Pearl Harbor, and its potential effective range extended about 3,000 miles farther westward than it is now.

The record of the Navy's acquisition of way stations in the Pacific should be read in this connection. Previous to the World War it had acquired jurisdiction over Guam, Samoa, and Midway Islands. In 1934, it obtained five more of which the most important was Wake Island. This year, it has so far obtained new reservations on Amaknak Island at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians, and land for a fleet air base at Sitka, Alaska. Further, the islands in the area between the Hawaiians and Samoa which have been put under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior are available for the Navy whenever it wants them.

This development of naval way stations in the Far Pacific is all part of the general plan to give the American Navy strategic significance in the Far Pacific which it did not have in 1923, a plan the underlying diplomatic purpose of which is to increase the inducements to Japan to abandon its extreme aggressive ambitions in favor of a new compromise settlement of Far Eastern questions. J. C. H.

President Asks Sweeping Curb On Monopolies

Intensive Study but Few Immediate Steps Are Asked in Message

Eye on Elections?

Unprecedented Regulation of Industry Contemplated in Long-Range Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—President Roosevelt's sweeping program against monopoly—the concentration of private economic and financial power which he says threatens American democracy—gives Congress something to chew on probably for years to come, gives Administration Congressmen a broad platform in this year's elections, and charts out a fundamental new program for the New Deal.

The Administration returns to the Borah thesis—to the anti-monopoly viewpoint which always makes a powerful appeal to the common man but may at the same time be an approach to the most fundamental domestic problem of the times. Everybody, almost, is "against monopoly." But the question turns on what to do about it.

In his message to Congress, the President suggests few concrete steps now. He asks for $200,000 with which the Department of Justice can expand its prosecutions under the anti-trust laws. He requests $500,000 for a comprehensive study of the whole matter by the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other relevant bodies. And he urges passage at this session of a bill to control bank holding companies—presumably the measure Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia has introduced.

Study Is Requested

But beyond these three steps, nothing except study is requested of the present Congress. There should be no difficulty about such proposals, and by another year the whole matter may be farther along toward a broader concrete program.

As for projected results of this study, the President outlines a general program, involving a far greater degree of regulation of industry and finance than has ever before normally prevailed in the United States. By his proposals an unprecedented system of governmental supervision, of positive prohibitions upon conduct of enterprise, would be set up. But the purpose, he says in his message, is not mere "trust-busting," is not regulation for its own sake, but "is a program whose basic purpose is to stop the progress of collectivism in business and turn business back to the democratic competitive order. It is a program whose basic thesis is not that the system of free private enterprise for profit has failed in this generation, but that it has not yet been tried."

"One More Reform"

But whether the forging of new controls will seem like a new road to freedom to American business may be open to question. To the contrary, in the present political and economic mood of the country, the program is likely to appear "just some more reform."

And with business suffering from political "jitters," the injection of a Roosevelt reform program at this moment may not be particularly ingratiating. But since the proposals are only for long-range action, after thorough consideration, these fears ought to be greatly mitigated.

All the same, here is what Mr. Roosevelt proposed to do:

Forge controls over "blind economic forces as well as over blindly selfish men," which means laws restricting men who "are not selfish and are good citizens."

Improve anti-trust prosecution by throwing certain burdens of proof on the defendants, accepting proof by Government of identical bids, uniform price increases, etc., as prima facie evidence of unlawful action.

Give the Department of Justice and the FTC more power of investigation, with possible legislation to lift fear of present anti-trust legislation if that is preventing "legitimate co-operative efforts to eliminate socially and economically harmful methods of competition."

FTC and SEC scrutiny of proposed mergers, and more effective

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Text, in part, of President's message on monopolies, Page 5.

Argentina Moves To Control Radio

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 30 (AP)—Radiocasting of Argentine and foreign national anthems, except in special cases, was forbidden in Argentina today.

The ban prohibited radiocasting of foreign hymns, marches, and songs regarded as contrary to Argentine political ideals at any time except on occasions recognized for patriotic festivities of the respective countries.

Dr. Adrian Escobar, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, issued the order because the Argentine Government regards much radiocasting of foreign anthems and music as having propaganda purposes.

U. S. Example Acclaimed As Safeguard for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 30—The key to world peace lies in the example set by the United States now and in the future. That would seem to be the consensus of opinion of the 500 women attending the annual convention of the American Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom here today.

The convention, which lasts through Monday, emphasizes the latest peace ideas of the country.

"Keep U. S. Out of War"

Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull of Swarthmore, Pa., National President, opened the convention yesterday on this keynote: "Keeping the United States out of war means keeping war out of the world."

Dorothy Detzer, who as Executive Secretary of the League is in constant touch with official life in Washington, pictured an aroused nation as demanding peace with the ballot. The League will put the question of peace to candidates for Congress this year and will support or oppose those candidates on their peace records, she declared.

Miss Detzer pointed out what the League considers an indication of growing sentiment for peace in this country despite preparations for war. She cited a poll conducted after the Panay incident showing a heavy majority in favor of complete American withdrawal from the Orient. On the other hand, Miss Detzer pointed out, the millions of Chinese who are a potential purchasing power of real importance are the real key to the foreign policy of the United States.

Place and Foreign Trade

"Industry looks to the Far East as a place to sell its surplus," she said, "and this, industry believes, requires protection by a large Navy.

"If we could raise the standard of labor so that labor could have greater purchasing power and could consume its own goods, this demand for a Navy to protect foreign trade would fall of its own weight," she concluded.

Accusations of an unsocial and unco-operative attitude against those who resolutely oppose war are easily disproved by the records of those advocating peace, it was contended by Devere Allen, editor of World Events. Mr. Devere praised the League for leadership in many progressive movements. "The conscientious objectors are the shock troops of peace," Mr. Devere said.

In defending pacifists Mr. Devere maintained that war resistance is not negative.

"The war resister strikes at manpower," he said. "This is the most essential basis of warfare, the latest mechanization of conflict notwithstanding. The war resister pushes Governments toward peace.

Aids to Peace

The labor movement as indicated in Miss Detzer's remarks is considered a vital channel for peace work.

Another economic means accepted by the League as important anti-war machinery is the consumer co-operative which has been suppressed under dictatorships, flourishes in England, France, Scandinavian countries and Finland but which has had comparatively small development in the United States.

Dorothy Houston Jacobson declared that consumers' co-operation aims at a fairer distribution of human needs and a greater degree of economic security. "All of us realize that one of the most important causes of war is lack of that security and we recognize that without a fair degree of economic well-being we cannot hope for permanent peace."

Discussion at various sessions of the convention indicated a tightening of the League's policy on domestic neutrality, Miss Emilly Green Balch of Wellesley, Mass., advocating passage of the Nye-Fish bill calling for prohibition of all sale and shipment of war supplies to any country at any time, either in peace or in war. Aimed at the State Department particularly, it appeared, was a proposal by Miss Detzer that the League urge a law requiring Cabinet members to appear before Congress for questioning on matters of policy.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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Dionne Loses Fight For Quints' Control

TORONTO, April 29 (CP)—Oliva Dionne was the loser yesterday under two Ontario Government announcements in his fight for possession of his quintuplet daughters and control of their $600,000 fortune.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn announced no judicial investigation of the guardianship of the quints—demanded by Dionne—would be held nor would there be any change of guardians. Mr. Dionne sought a shakeup in the guardian board. He had applied to Gordon Conant, Attorney General, for a judicial probe into the conduct of the government's appointees as guardians.

Reunion of the girls who will be four years old May 28 was prime motive of Dionne's request according to his legal representative, Henri St. Jacques of Ottawa.

Mr. Conant announced the education of the quints will be placed under the bilingual (English-French) section of the Department of Education. An increase in the allowance paid the Dionne family from the quints' funds from $100 to $300 a month is confirmed.

These rings bear the mark of Genuine Orange Blossom. They were chosen for their value—the utmost in beauty.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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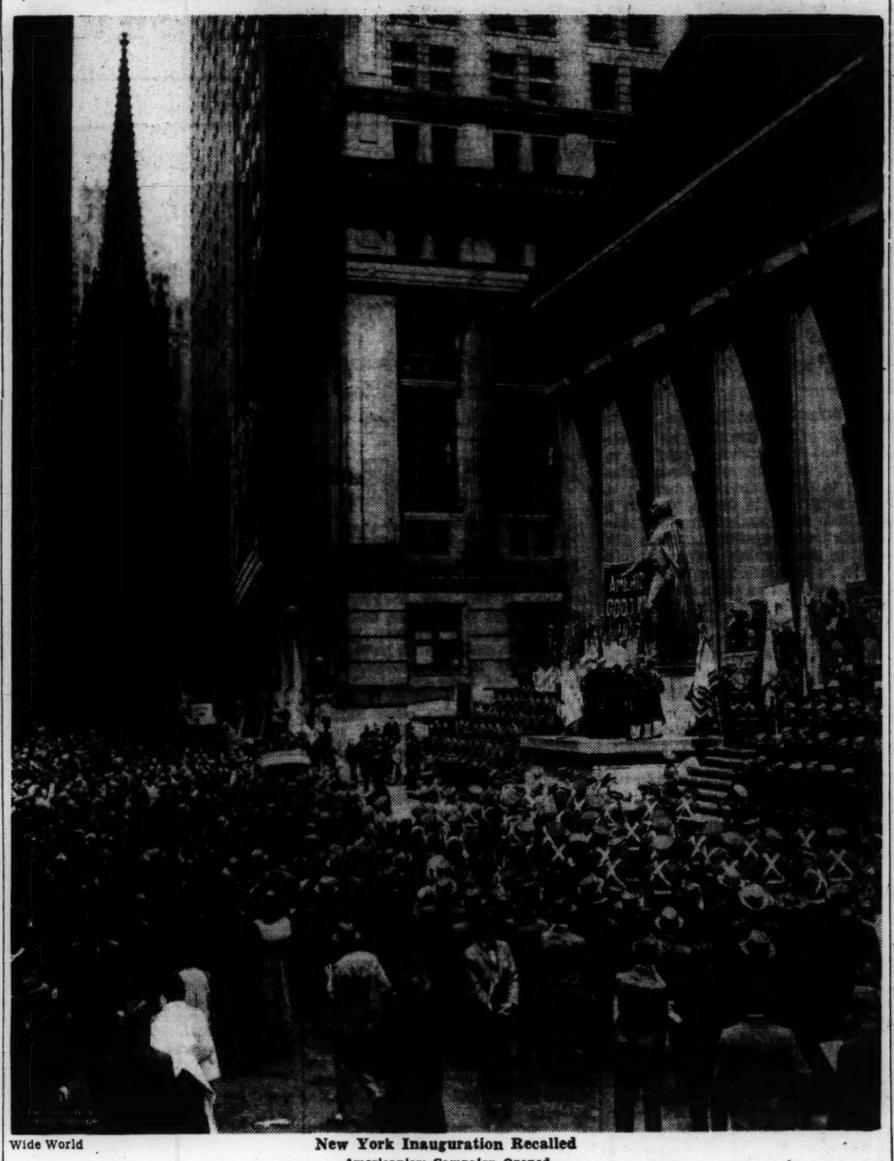

Wide World

New York Inauguration Recalled
Americanism Campaign Opened

Annual ceremonies commemorating the inauguration of Gen. George Washington as first President of the United States were held in New York City yesterday under the auspices of America's Good-Will Union. The program was carried out on the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury Building at Wall and Nassau Streets where the Washington statue stands. Notable figures in civic, industrial, and professional life participated. The ceremonies also served to launch the Good-Will Union's Americanization movement "to fight anti-American agitators with their own ammunition."

Reich Weighs London Parley Effect on Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 30—Anglo-French conversations, which have just ended in London leave no uncertainty as to their significance in informed circles here, despite the fact that the press today emphasizes the claim that they contain no surprises.

The new co-operation between England and France in such vital matters as the joint development of their armed forces, purchases of armaments and raw materials, and reserves of foodstuffs need no interpretation to the leaders of a people who have developed their defense economy to such a high pitch during the past four years.

The fundamental question continues to be: How will all this affect German foreign policy, particularly the immediate Sudeten German issue in Czechoslovakia and the Danube basin issue generally?

Called German Sphere

Press reports indicate that the Third Reich considers any action by England and France in Czechoslovakia and the Danube Basin as interference in a sphere which Germany claims as its own, unless such action be to bring the Czechs to see the reasonableness of Sudeten German demands.

The possibility of England and France weakening Germany's economic hold on the Danube by increased purchases in the markets of those countries, thus making them more independent, is resented here insofar as it is considered practicable.

Uncertainty appears to continue as to whether England is indicating that it is prepared to go further in supporting Czechoslovakia should no peaceful solution of the Sudeten German problem be found. There still exists in the National Socialists Party circles here a feeling Neville Chamberlain will not give further guarantees regarding Czechoslovakia. This is interpreted here as meaning that the Third Reich has an open field in Central Europe, provided that what is done is managed perhaps a little more discreetly than in the case of Austria.

Prague or London

Despite the fact that there is hardly a conversation on Central European issues but that ends with a statement that the next stage of the Sudeten German problem will be settled in London, the press here today argues that the problem can only be solved in Prague, just as the Irish question could only be solved in Dublin. There is expected to be little development in Czech-German relations during the next few weeks until it is definitely ascertained what this Anglo-French conversation actually means.

Reports of amnesty which have been circulated for some weeks are today substantiated by official circles. But this amnesty concerns only National Socialist Party members and affects only those whose punishment would have been less than expulsion from party. One of its most important clauses is that former Free Masons, provided they did not hold high rank in that order are henceforth not subject to restrictions as hitherto. No word is heard in the amnesty for any political prisoners or any non-party people who have been interned in some cases for months and in other cases for years.

British Abandon Isolation

(Continued from Page 1)

Hitler is ready to guarantee, not only the Brenner Pass, as he has done already, but the whole Italo-German frontier, including the Klagenfurt Pass and Italian ownership of Trieste, on which he has hitherto been significantly silent. In return, Herr Hitler would ask for a free hand in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The idea that Germany should help Trieste, which has been hard hit by the absorption of Austria into the third Reich, is also in the air.

Most observers doubt whether Herr Hitler can offer enough to turn Premier Mussolini from his new orientation toward France and Britain. But it would be idle to deny that anxiety exists and is expected to persist until Herr Hitler is back in Berlin.

The Czecho-German estrangement is regarded as the most urgent of the questions dealt with by the French and British Ministers in their two-day talk, and steps are to be taken as soon as possible to try to get appeasement.

But in view of this situation staff talks are also to be hurried on. Here it is emphasized that there is no question of any new political commitment. The talks are regarded merely as sequel to the Locarno obligation which Britain reiterated, in so far as France and Belgium were concerned, when Herr Hitler repudiated Locarno and marched into the Rhineland.

At the same time it is recognized that there has never been such co-operation in peace time between two independent states, and it is hoped that significance will not be lost on the axis states. As far as air force co-operation is concerned, Britain is to concentrate on building bombers, France on fighters. But all signs point to the British being seriously behind schedule in their air program—a fact which Parliament is to discuss next week.

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House Vote Favors Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Legislation designed to rehabilitate the American merchant marine won House approval. The measure, which now goes to the Senate, was passed without a record vote, after Mid-Western members led a successful revolt against one section which would have permitted payment of Federal subsidies to intercoastal shipping.

This provision was eliminated by a standing vote of 132 to 27. As finally approved, the bill would reduce the down payment required on new ships financed by the Maritime Commission from 25 per cent of the domestic cost to 25 per cent of the foreign cost.

Britain Plans Paid Vacations for All

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Great Britain moved yesterday toward an annual vacation with pay for her millions of industrial workers.

A special committee under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree unanimously recommended that employers grant at least a week's paid holiday annually to their help.

Labor unions, sections of Parliament and the press for some time have urged paid vacations for every worker.

It is estimated that of 18,500,000 manual workers in the United Kingdom, about 7,750,000 already are provided with annual consecutive days of vacation with pay in some form.

A Tip From a Red Cap

CHICAGO (AP) — Success story: William Pryor Bell, who worked for 27 years as a red cap in the North Western station, always saved his tips. Now he's retiring.

"I've had what I call a great career," the Negro red cap said. "I've been successful, and it's back to the farm for me. That's my first love and it won't be hard to return to it."

Gov. La Follette On Stump in Iowa For Third Party

MADISON, Wis., April 30 (AP)—With characteristic energy Gov. Philip F. La Follette went campaigning in Iowa yesterday for the National Progressive Party he had launched only 24 hours earlier. He turned his attention to the Iowa Farmer-Labor Party as a possible nucleus for developing the newly announced National Progressive movement in this State.

The Governor addressed an interstate rally of progressives last night at Cedar Rapids, Ia., in his third speech on the new national political party he initiated Thursday night at Madison, Wis.

Thereafter, intensive organization will be started in Illinois, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Similar activity is planned in other Middle Western States and New York.

The Governor conferred here with a group of Iowans identified as Liberals and including Byron G. Allen, Director of the Iowa Old Age Pension Division, and Garritt E. Roelofs, State Unemployment Compensation Commission official.

The Iowa Farmer-Labor Party, newest organization in the State's political picture, polled 31,000 votes for Governor in the 1936 elections out of a gubernatorial total of 1,077,000 votes. The party's headquarters here said Progressives from Minnesota as well as Iowa would participate in the Cedar Rapids rally. The Minnesota delegation, the announcement said, would be headed by Harry H. Peterson, Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Speaking over a nationwide radio hookup here last night, the Governor declared the "progressive leaders" in the Democratic Party have become "an outer fringe."

He attacked the overproduction theory as a cause of economic distress by saying "It is not reasonable to speak of a third of our people as 'ill fed, ill clothed and ill housed' and then conclude we are in trouble because of overproduction."

In New York Mayor F. H. La Guardia termed Governor La Follette's third party plans "very interesting."

"Everyone will agree with the point he stresses, that in a land of abundance, and a land so rich in natural and other resources, there should be work and gainful employment for everyone," Mayor La Guardia said.

Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Republican National Policy-Formulating Committee, termed the La Follette movement a "modified New Deal with the obviously futile aspects of the Roosevelt Administration's program discarded."

C. I. O. Seamen Get Hiring Hall

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (AP)—The C. I. O. National Maritime Union has announced the establishment of a hiring hall here to sign up deck personnel for East Coast ships requiring replacements on the west Coast.

Ralph Rogers, West Coast N. M. U. representative, said the step was taken to offset "discrimination" against his men by the sailors Union of the Pacific, an independent organization.

The S. U. P. hiring hall had been used here for N. M. U. workers, Mr. Rogers said, in a reciprocal arrangement by which his organization recognized West Coast sailors on the East Coast.

Mr. Rogers asserted the move was precipitated by a Sailors Union move to "take over" ships of the Luckenbach Line, through replacement of C. I. O. sailors by West Coast seamen.

Nova Scotia League Forms Road Police

HALIFAX, April 29 (CP)—A resolution banding members of the Nova Scotia Motor League into voluntary highway police was passed unanimously at the League's recent annual meeting.

Under the resolution, members who notice a highway or traffic infringement will report the license number of the offending car to the Provincial Highways Department who in turn will warn the offender. A second infringement will lead the Department to report to police.

Highways Minister A. S. MacMillan said his department had decided not to allow any person known to drink intoxicating liquor to drive a bus on Nova Scotia highways. The department also will limit to 10 in 24 the number of hours a bus driver may work.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 30

President:

Named Lowell Mellett, former editor, Washington News, to be Director of National Emergency Council.
Named Richard C. Patterson of New York to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.
Ordered study looking to revision of Social Security Act.
Asked Congress for $25,597,000 for two more replacement battleships.
Signed $546,000,000 naval appropriation, largest in peacetime history.
Signed $50,000,000 additional appropriation for CCC.
Signed bill reimbursing General Pershing for money lost in foreign exchange.
Signed bill adding 75,000 to enlisted reserve of Army.
Sent message to Congress advising study of possible revision of anti-trust laws.

Senate:

Passed $5,200,000 District of Columbia tax bill.

House:

Voted $2,613,000 to start Gilbertsville, Ky., dam, keystone in future TVA development.
Passed bill authorizing expenditure of $33,903,850 for 39 rivers and harbors projects in 14 states.

Departments:

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, told WPA workers to vote as they please.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

butter, among the people at large, at least cannon before all but necessaries.

Third Party?

With grains of salt, the political master minds greeted Phillip La Follette and his verdant Progressive Party. It sounded logical at first glance; many a discontented group might rally to a business-like leadership that still was left of center. And the program seemed well thought out, though sketched with broad and not detailed strokes. Economic abundance, encouragement to business, work instead of coddling, public control of banks and credit, isolation in foreign affairs—these were colorfully argued by Governor Phil in good broadcasting vein. Yet the professional listeners still remained skeptical. There was only a chipping at the New Deal, not forthright attack such as to discredit a rival. There was no clean break with Mr. Roosevelt. Only a rather fresh breeze in a somewhat stale political atmosphere.

Labor Klaxon

"Strike vote!" The harsh cry of headlines out of Detroit pointed to automobile labor trouble again, and sounded serious; the C. I. O. workers at Buick and Chevrolet plants voted to support a strike if called. But this time the vote was mostly bark and no bite—as yet. The vote merely authorized the union leadership to bargain over grievances, with promise of full support if it came to a test. In other words, it was good bargaining strategy. And the workers remain committed solemnly to the full arbitration process, contracted in black and white and signed, before a strike is considered. Moreover, the union leadership is in full command, and said Homer Martin, union president, "grievance procedure will be exhausted" before strikes are discussed.

A. F. of L. vs. C. I. O.

The A. F. of L. knocked the ultimate chip off John L. Lewis' shoulder this week. Its president, William Green, announced a new Federation coal miners' union, to compete directly with Mr. Lewis' home union and mainstay of the C. I. O.—the United Mine Workers. Organizers are to be sent at once into the coal districts, preaching a Federation doctrine of local union responsibility, as opposed to the highly centralized and powerful Lewis machine. "John L. Lewis is a dictator," cried Joe Ozanick, who is head of the new union. From the coal pits: no answer.

Far East

Moscow: Russia and Japan arrived at a stalemate over sundry minor but nagging problems which were under negotiation—fisheries, release of nationals, etc.

Shanghai: The Japanese Army has driven a rapier point within a bare 100 miles of Soviet-controlled Outer Mongolia—announcing capture of Anpei.

Tokyo: British efforts to rescue something of its economic empire in North China reached the point of drafted customs agreements, ready for ratification by the two Governments.

Washington: The State Department, in an off-the-record confidence, permitted a glance at the jottings in its meticulously kept Far Eastern notebook. Day-to-day news, piecemeal, disclosed a systematic economic annexation of North China, excluding other nations' traders and converting the area into an economic adjunct of Japan.

Gold Locked in Andean Mines Released by Use of Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Bolivian and Peruvian mining wealth, locked in hitherto inaccessible Andes mountain recesses, is being increasingly developed by use of the airplane. Large numbers of concessions have recently been granted by the Governments of the two countries to exploit old mines, some of them more than 15,000 feet high, as the way has been opened for transportation of modern machinery by plane.

One of the most spectacular successes was that of transporting approximately a million pounds of mining machinery over 19,000-foot peaks of the Bolivian Cordillera, to an old gold mine in the Tipuagni River Valley. The inaccessibility of the site and the perils of the mountain trail had made the mine unremunerative. Only slave labor had transported the metal—in the days of the Incas and Conquistadors. But the owners of the mine—Americans, Frenchmen, and Englishmen—knew that it was a profitable proposition at today's price of gold if only modern machinery could be taken to the mine.

Both the llama, the famous Andean beast of burden, and the common burro, were out of the question; the former because it refuses to handle more than a given weight—which would not do for certain mining machinery parts—and the latter because it cannot stand the height. The airplane, providing the solution, takes only 30 minute for a journey to the mine which takes two weeks by the trail. Ten thousand pounds of machinery a day were carried by plane.

Resort to aerial transportation was planned by the Aramayo company. The airplanes flew from La Paz, the Bolivian capital, over some of the highest peaks, 18,000 and 19,000 feet above sea level, to alight in the valley of the mine, known as "Golden River."

Pan-American Grace Airways Inc., known as "Panagra," was asked to co-operate. After several surveys, including study of air currents and establishment of a weather station, they undertook the job—and succeeded. It was an air express order and daily for three months the planes flew the peaks and swooped int the valley with cargoes of mining machinery.

The Bolivian Government is now encouraging other mining concerns to open up their old properties on the higher mountain slopes by utilizing the airplane for the transportation of new machinery. The Peruvian Government is acting likewise.

By governmenf co-operation with private, principally foreign capital, new and rich benefits are expected from the development of the virtually unexplored mining regions to the east of some of the most forbidding Andean peaks. In return for liberal facilities, the Government usually contracts for payment of a 10 per cent royalty, based on gross gold production.

Democratic Defeat Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIE, Pa., April 29 —Two of three Democratic gubernatorial candidates spoke here last night at what were advertised as political rallies, but which the customers seemed to think were the last rites for the party.

Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor, whom John L. Lewis, Committee for Industrial Organization Head, and United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey are backing for the gubernatorial nomination, held his meeting at the public auditorium, while Charles J. Margiotti, independent Democratic candidate, who has just been fired as Pennsylvania's Attorney General for failure to substantiate his "political charges" against State Committee forces headed by Gov. George H. Earle and Secretary of the Commonwealth David Lawrence, held forth at the courthouse.

Local veterans of political wars in Pennsylvania now are firmly convinced, as a result of these two meetings, that all three Democratic factions in the Commonwealth have given up hope of victory in November and that the fight from now on is to determine full ownership of the wreck.

A keen political analyst, now on the Federal pay roll, whose identity for that reason must remain hidden, summing up the situation, attributed much of the heat of the fracas to the fact that "most of the leaders of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania are of Irish extraction—vide the John B. Kelly-Mathew H. McCloskey leadership in Philadelphia and the Lawrence-Scully-Kane leadership in Pittsburgh."

"The Irish love to fight, and that is why they're fighting Thomas Kennedy, who is one of their kind," he declared.

"The rank and file of Democratic voters in the State are overwhelmingly of nativities other than Irish, and at the moment they're disgusted with their leaders. It doesn't make any difference now who is nominated. Democratic voters will remain away from the polls next fall or will vote Republican."

The Kennedy-Margiotti meeting here last night seemed to bear out his analysis of the situation. Many persons who attended the Margiotti meeting were Italians from Ohio, which is just 18 miles to the westward of this city. Many who attended the Kennedy meeting were Committee for Industrial Organization workers from New York State, which is just 19 miles to the eastward. A fast motorboat brought a load to the Margiotti meeting from Port Dover, Canada, which is 42 miles across the lake.

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Peace and Conscription: British Weigh Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Universal national service for man power and capital as advocated by the Marquis of Lothian in the London Times of March 14, has since been the subject of much controversy.

Those who support it point to the lamentable results—including profiteering and waste of valuable time, lives and talent—that resulted from the voluntary system so far as it was employed in the World War.

Those who oppose it do so chiefly on the ground of the interference it must cause with the liberty of the individual and consequent popular unwillingness for it.

Another argument is that at least so far as man power is concerned a register of the great majority of those likely to be capable of bearing arms already exists in lists of subscribers to one or other of the Government's insurance schemes.

Opposition to Conscription

Military experts here say there is no need for conscription in Britain in peace time. Their view is that it is not universal training in arms that is necessary, but the organization of the nation in reserve.

The British Government is pledged against conscription in time of peace. "A scheme for compulsory national registration in time of war," Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons on March 23, "if the Government of the day should decide on this, has been in existence for some years. Proposals for compulsory registration in peace time have also been considered, but, on balance, the advantages to be derived from such a plan have been found to be outweighed by the difficulties and opposition which would have to be surmounted."

Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, who was Britain's director of recruiting in the last war, strongly supports this view. "Probably 90 per cent of the theoretical advantages of compulsory national registration," Sir Auckland said in the Times of March 24, "could be got on a properly organized voluntary basis with none of the disadvantages of compulsion. I doubt if compulsory registration would give us 95 pes cent of its theoretical advantages; it would certainly give us 100 per cent of its disadvantages."

The Monitor understands there is little or no prospect of any change in the existing voluntary system of military recruiting in Britain so long as peace continues.

Regimentation If Needed

On the other hand should war break out there is every probability of the introduction of regimentation of both man power and of capital.

There is also good hope of more being done than at present upon lines comparable to those adopted in labor camps in Germany, though without the military training which forms a feature of those otherwise admirable institutions.

Sir Edward Grigg, M. P. is a prominent advocate of such a system.

In a series of articles in the London Observer, he explains how he would train the 350,000 British youths entering manhood annually. He would give each of these groups from three to six months compulsory education in regularly-appointed camps situated away from cities. Each trainee would be able to elect for himself the year in which he was to undergo it, provided it took place when he was between the ages of 18 and 25.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Mr. John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge economist, has recently put forward a scheme for promoting peace in Europe by restraining aggressor nations by preconcerted force.

His scheme is based upon so modifying the Covenant of the League of Nations as to place definite obligations upon every signatory nation to pursue an exactly defined course in the event of peace being threatened.

Mr. Keynes' plan in its precise details has not found any considerable body of support though its advocacy of collective security is approved by most Laborites and Liberals. The main objection to it is that as the major powers that still adhere to the Covenant of the League are in a minority compared with those outside, the balance of strength might prove when it came to the test, not always to be with those who stood for peace.

Armistice in Spain

Mr. Keynes' main proposals as explained in The New Statesman and Nation magazine of March 26 are:

1. That the British and French Governments should demand an immediate armistice in Spain, and if this is refused, that France should be supported by Britain in intervening on the side of the Spanish Government.

2. That Czechoslovakia should at least attempt to negotiate with Germany a solution of the Sudeten German problem even if this should involve rectification of the Bohemian Frontier.

3. That after (1) and (2) have been done a new European pact should be negotiated to include, in the event of attack upon any signatory (a) financial assistance and rupture of relations with the attacker, (b) a blockade of the attacker, (c) full military alliance against him.

The states participating in this arrangement, Mr. Keynes says, should be Britain, France, U. S. S. R., Poland and Czechoslovakia whose responsibilities, however, would include safeguarding not only one another but also Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Scandinavian and Balkan countries, the Baltic States and the Spanish provinces.

Help for Smaller Countries

This protection for the smaller countries would be irrespective of whether such smaller countries joined in sanctions. A majority decision of the participating powers—votes to be counted not by numbers but by relative strength—would decide when an unprovoked attack had occurred.

Mr. Keynes would also give mutual "freedom in trade and intercourse" to all signatories of his plan.

The economist holds that the peace-loving nations must roar as well as prepare to spring. "If we want to lure the adversary to his destruction," he says, "let us sharpen our teeth and silence our snarl. But if we wish to keep him at a distance, the lion's roar is worth more than his power to spring."

Distribution of Liability

Criticism of Mr. Keynes' scheme has been expressed by Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone, M. P. (Independent).

Mr. Keynes' plan, Miss Rathbone says in The New Statesman and Nation of April 2, would be "more realistic if it proposed rather more limitation and less liability, or at least a liability more evenly distributed." Is it conceivable, she asks, that any major European state would "pledge itself beforehand to accept majority decisions which might land it in war anywhere in Europe, irrespective of its geographical and military position and its own opinion as to whether unprovoked aggression had been committed?"

Miss Rathbone instead would build up a new league, state by state.

Miss Rathbone's objection is reinforced by arguments that have been used in a somewhat different connection by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister.

Questioned by Chamberlain

"I doubt very much," Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons Feb. 22, "whether the League will ever do its best work as long as its members are nominally bound to impose sanctions or to use force in support of obligations. I would not change an article in the Covenant . . . I would leave the Covenant as it is. I would not tear up a single article of it, not even Article 16 (liability to apply sanctions), in the hope that some day it might be reconstituted in such a form that we might rely upon being able to use those powers for the function for which they were originally intended. But I would have it clearly understood, today, that the League cannot use them and cannot be expected to use them and that the nations which remain in the League must not be saddled with liabilities or risks which they are not prepared to undertake. Nor must other nations expect that the League will provide that security which it was once hoped it would provide.

"I believe that if the League would throw off shams and pretenses which everyone sees through, if it would come out with the declaration of what it is prepared to do and can do as a moral force to focus public opinion throughout the world, it would justify itself. It would be a real thing; it might draw into itself again some of those who have lost faith in it in the past, and the future of the League might be assured for the benefit and salvation of mankind."

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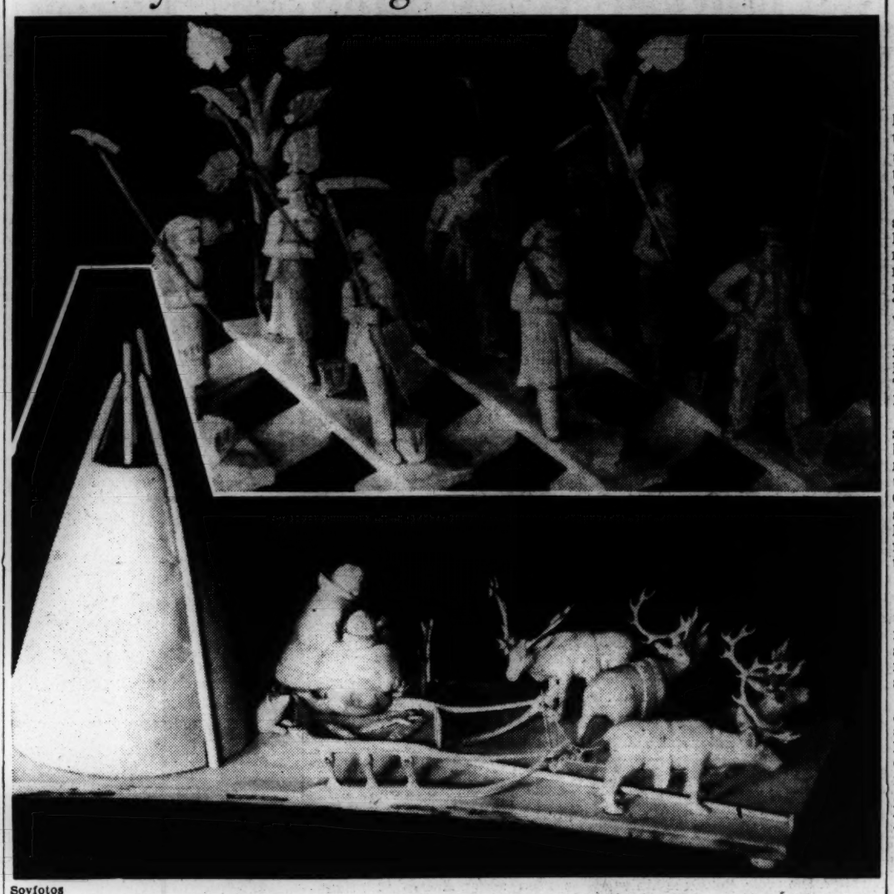
Systems Change but Arts Endure



Sovfotos

Traditional Handicrafts Encouraged Under Soviet Rule and Supplied With New Markets
Upper—A Moving Toy Carved in Wood, Representing a Collective Farm Brigade
Lower—Ivory Carving Made in the City of Tobolsk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Folk handicrafts, relic of old Russia, have been actively developed since the establishment of Soviet rule. New methods, designed to assure a much wider distribution than in the past, have furthered these folk arts and found fresh markets at home and abroad.

Palekh boxes, embroideries, carvings in wood and ivory, the Caucasian work in silver and other metals—all are flourishing in sections of the country where they have been passed down from one generation to another. To the old system have been added workers' artels—a type of artisan union. They may continue to work in their own homes, or they may work in co-operative workshops, but all members turn their products over to the artel for marketing.

In some cases it has been the tradition for a community to follow only one handicraft. For instance, one town, now comprising an artel of more than 3000 workers, turns out nothing but wooden spoons. They are still in great demand in spite of the appearance of plated silverware and silver substitutes.

Another phase of carving is done in ivory, native to Siberia. Russians living in sections near the large rivers and their tributaries of Siberia—the Lena, the Yenisei, the Irtsh—find along the river banks every spring mammoth ivory tusks, which have been buried for centuries.

All sorts of art objects are carved from these, and sent through the local artel to large cities and abroad. Artels exist in Siberia east from the Urals.

Bürckel Heads Anti-Jewish Drive in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 30—Anti-Jewish excesses of the last five days have caused Joseph Bürckel, who is Reich Commissar for Austria and the absolute master of affairs in that territory, to issue a stern order prohibiting unauthorized persons from trying to solve Vienna's Jewish problem on their own responsibility.

"I, myself, shall personally direct the Aryanizing process," declared Herr Bürckel. "I shall introduce the necessary measures on the basis of absolute legality, but without violence."

He gave warning to "certain individuals who try to use anti-semitism for their own personal advantages."

This order is believed to indicate that some people have been trying by force or intimidation to seize Jewish enterprises. Actually Jews have been practically outlawed and certain Austrians have not only refused to pay rent, debts and other obligations to Jews but have demanded large sums from Jews on threats of arrest and persecution.

There has been a widespread belief that the redistribution of Jewish wealth would make all poor National Socialists prosperous. An Article in a leading Vienna paper says a number of Austrian businessmen have taken up this anti-Semetic crusade to get possession of Jewish property, so that enterprises which the poor Aryans hoped to receive have already been snapped up by cleverer and more powerful Aryans. It is hoped that Herr Bürckel's action will end the more distressing forms of repression which the anti-Jewish campaign has taken.

New Deal Is Thought Ready To Break With Hostile Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The impression grows in Washington that the New Deal is prepared to make a complete break with hostile elements of the press; that it believes the time for conciliation has gone by.

Mr. Roocevelt did not spare his criticism when the members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors called recently upon him in informal conference at the White House.

Now a new development has occurred. Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, a frequent spokesman for the New Deal, delivered a bitter attack on elements of the press yesterday in the Senate, citing individual newspapers by name and following it up with a proposed bill, providing penalties and prison terms for editors who print information which they know to be incorrect.

Mr. Roosevelt was given a chance to give his views on the subject today at his press conference. In some quarters it had been assumed that he would disassociate himself from the Minton position. Mr. Roosevelt found refuge in a laughing reference, and did not express himself directly or indirectly on the Minton proposal.

Asked if he approved the prison term, he jokingly remarked that he favored economy in the prisons and penitentiaries.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked to comment on the coverage of two other news stories. One was the reports of the Ford visit.

Interested in Ford Stories

The Chief Executive responded that he had been interested to see the reports. Asked directly if the reports were accurate, Mr. Roosevelt smilingly begged him to withdraw the query.

A minute later, a correspondent asked the President a point blank question, which brought to his attention morning newspaper accounts of the proposed creation of an inner-circle of business men to help in the drive on business recession. It was asserted that this was under the auspices of his right-wing advisers.

Mr. Roosevelt said there was no truth in the report. Smiling, he declared that that was the kind of an answer he had to make if correspondents insisted by their questions in bringing a denial upon themselves.

It is not assumed here that Senator Minton seriously contemplates pressing his prison-bill but that he raised it for oratorical purposes and his speech seems to be a counter-blast to freedom-of-the-press addresses before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York.

From an objective political viewpoint, the Minton speech and the Roosevelt comment today support the theory that the New Deal has given up any attempt to conciliate hostile publishers and is prepared for open warfare. The President's ability to reach the voters direct by radio gives him a weapon never fully shared by any previous American executive.

"As an exhibition of unmitigated gall" said Senator Minton yesterday, the report of the Publishers Association for free speech is not exceeded by anything I know of." He referred to the demand that "propaganda" on the radio be curbed. This appeal came, according to Senator Minton, from publishers who themselves were using propaganda at every opportunity.

Press Is "Big Business"

It was the thesis of Senator Minton, and Senators Norris and Schwellenbach who participated in his remarks, that newspapers are "big business"; that "90 per cent" of them bought the election of President Roosevelt in 1936, and that they, or at least part of them, are attempting to shackle radio as a rival means of reaching the public.

Senator Minton quoted from the resolution of the Editorial Association passed here recently:

"In the totalitarian countries radio has been made an instrument of dictatorship by which not only the freedom but the very soul of the press has been destroyed."

The same resolution pointed out as Senator Minton quoted, "that the present National Administration has made very extensive use of the radio to explain and defend its policies, and only recently the President of the United States made his eleventh 'fireside talk' to the Nation, using 400 out of the 700 radio stations in the country for the purpose. This is a precedent which, in future years, might encourage dictatorship."

The quotation was received with laughter and Senator Minton declared it was a notice srved by the editors that they wanted to "run the propaganda," and not turn it over to radio.

Opposes Press-Radio Tie

"Would it not be a wise move on the part of Congress," asked Senator Norris, "to prevent one of these news agencies from acquiring ownership of the other; in other words to prevent a newspaper owning a radio station?"

Senator Minton agreed, "now that we find the press is trying to strangle radio," and said a bill with this object is now pending in the House.

A third of the radio stations, he charged, are now owned by newspapers.

He quoted the resolution of the Publishers' Association attacking the free use of the ether by the radio, declaring—

"And yet the newspapers receive from the Federal Government a subsidy of $90,000,000 a year to carry their newspapers and periodicals through the mail. . . . The subsidized newspapers of the country do not want anybody to use the air free."

Newspapers singled out for specific attack were the Washington Post, New York Herald Tribune, Chicago Tribune and the Philadelphia Inquirer. He cited instances of alleged news distortion and declared "the Administration cannot get a story into the 'free press' of this country; they will not print it."

Palestine Ships 10,500,000 Cases Of Citrus Fruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Palestine's citrus export season which began in October has been a record one. Over ten and a half million cases have been shipped as compared with nine and a quarter million last year.

Oranges, known abroad as "Jaffas," have formed about 86 per cent of the shipments, grapefruit about 13 per cent, and lemons the balance. More than half the fruit was shipped through the Haifa Port, Jaffa handling about a third and the infant port of Tel Aviv about a twelfth. The latter handled almost 800,000 cases this year compared with only 250,000 last.

Great Britain was the largest customer for Palestine citrus, the marketing of the fruit meeting difficulties in many European countries because of the quotas and currency restrictions.

19 Given Medals By Carnegie Fund

PITTSBURGH, April 30 (AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded bronze medals yesterday to 19 persons, four of whom sacrified their lives to attempts to save others.

One of those rewarded was Henry D. Lahah, salesman of Camden, N. Y., who crawled three times into a flame-swept dwelling to save two children and attempt the rescue of a third.

The children, Barbara, Janet, and Charlotte Evans were alone in their home in Coonrod, N. Y., when the flames broke out, sweeping up the walls and across the ceilings. Breaking down a door to enter, Lahah led out Barbara and Janet. Shielding his face with his hands as the flames swept close to him, he went back a third time for Charlotte who stood crying, but the ceiling collapsed and he retreated.

Awards went to six individuals in Illinois, five in Texas, three in New York, and one each in Arkansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kansas. Relatives received the medals awarded posthumously.

DX'ers to Convene

First international convention of the DX'ers, those radio listeners whose pride is reception of programs from far distant radiocasting stations, will be held on Treasure Island at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Expansion of British Air Force Put in Hands of Special Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—Further expansion of the Royal Air Force with the aim of doubling production in two years is the Air Ministry's reply to severe criticisms leveled here at the state of British air defense.

That uneasiness is still felt even among Government supporters, however, is shown by press comments here today, one pro-Government organ declaring that the announcement of acceleration does not "suffice by itself to allay the universal sense of anxiety."

The plan announced last night foresees the provision of 2,760 "first line" planes for home defense alone. The previous total aimed at was 1,750.

To take charge of the expansion scheme a Committee of Seven has been appointed under the chairmanship of Earl Winterton, Deputy to the Air Minister in the House of Commons. The Committee includes an Air Force research specialist, a high official of the Treasury, and a representative of aircraft constructors.

Requires Double-Shift Plan

The committee's announced plan will depend on a change-over in industry from a single to a double-shift basis, and the employment of many thousand more skilled operatives.

While critics are keeping partial silence in anticipation of a full and frank statement of Royal Air Force affairs by Earl Winterton in Commons the week after next, it is noted that the original expansion scheme now replaced is itself behind schedule. The question is being asked why the double shift was not resorted to earlier to overcome the lag in production.

At the moment there appears to be some lack of two essential types of aircraft—fully effective long-range bombers and high-speed trainers. Official figures are not available but a private inquiry shows that there is not a sufficient number of "secondary" trainers to go round, and replacements are difficult to obtain.

Secret Types Ordered

Lack of bombers is believed here to be behind the visit of the British mission to America. It is declared in air circles that American bombers have a greater range at full throttle than available British machines, although the secret types now ordered will eventually overcome this difficulty.

The public here has been unable to reconcile the recent official statements of British air progress with the fact that for sometime past 10,000 skilled men are listed as unemployed on the books of unions supplying labor to aircraft constructors. The conclusion has been drawn that there has been a lack of proper co-operation between the Air Ministry and constructors.

The composition of the special "Committe of Seven" is seen by some as an admission of this fact. The Committee will have among its members Sir Charles Bruce-Gardener, Executive Chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors; Air Marshal Sir Wilfrid Freeman, research and development member of the Air Council; and Mr. E. Bridges, Treasury official.

Workmen Find Ancient Altar Repairing Jerusalem Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A marble crusading altar was discovered while repairs were being made by Armenians in a chapel in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre here.

On the altar are innumerable so-called Crusading crosses carved on the sides by pious pilgrims. The altar is about eight feet by four and stands three feet high.

As a result of the earthquake of 1927, the dome of the church was damaged and had eventually to be removed. As part of the agreement whereby the Orthodox Church was allowed to proceed with the restoration of the dome the Armenians obtained permission to restore the much dilapidated Chapel of Helena. It was during this restoration, just begun, that the altar was found.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, originally a group of small separate churches, rising on the holy sites in the Fourth century and after, received its present form from the Crusaders, who erected one large Romanesque church to embrace the chapels covering the several sites.

A great part of the Church was rebuilt in 1799, but was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1808. Another comprehensive rebuilding began in 1810. The eastern dome, which was the one damaged by the 1927 earthquake, had escaped untouched the reconstruction of 1810.

The Church is shared by represenatives of most of the churches of Christendom, Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Armenians, Jacobies, Copts and Abyssinians have their appointed chapels and rights within its walls.

Brazil Rules Oil Industry

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 30 (AP)—The Brazilian oil industry became a public utility today and all operations pertaining to crude oil and its derivatives passed under Government control and regulation.

A decree signed by President Vargas provided for regulation of all phases of petroleum production, importation, refining, transportation and distribution.

All petroleum products consumed in Brazil are imported since no crude oil has been found thus far in Brazilian territory.

The decree provided that only Brazilian citizens henceforth can own or operate oil refineries. The only sizable refinery in Brazil is under construction in the State of Sao Paulo. It is being built by the Standard Oil Company of Brazil, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, at a cost of $500,000.

Brazil at present has only one refinery, in Rio Grande do Sul State. It is partly owned by Uruguayans.

The bulk of crude oil and by-products used in Brazil now is supplied by Standard Oil, the Texas Company, the Atlantic Refining Company (a United States concern), and the Anglo-Mexican Oil Company (of Great Britain).

Establishment of a National Petroleum Council, composed of native Brazilians, to regulate the oil industry, was authorized in the Presidential decree. The Council's executive director will be Barbosa Carneiro, a career diplomat and functionary in the Foreign Office.

Forces Foreigners Out

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Persons close to the State Department said Brazil's oil decree was not at all similar to the expropriation by Mexico of American oil properties. The decree, it is believed here, has the effect of forcing foreigners who hold oil companies to dispose of their holdings to Brazilians. No expropriation of property is involved, it was said.

New York Stages 1939 Fair Preview

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Colorful glimpses of the international exposition scheduled to open here exactly a year hence were had today in an elaborate preview of the New York World's Fair 1939. It was featured by a motorcade of 452 units in 11 divisions which passed through the streets of Manhattan and Queens on its way to the fair site at Flushing Meadows.

This afternoon fair officials planned a lengthy program of public entertainment on the exposition grounds, and tomorrow they will hold a May Day festival, followed in the evening with a symphony concert.

The preview will be concluded Monday when 49 decorated automobiles of good will are to be dispatched on a tour of 1,000 cities.

Ontario Arrests Relief Strikers

TORONTO, April 30 (CP)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario ordered the arrest of four members of a delegation of relief strikers yesterday in the Council Chamber of the Legislative Building.

The delegation of 50 had marched 14 miles from the Lakeview District, west of Toronto, threatening to camp in Queen's Park until relief allowances were increased.

Premier Hepburn also announced he would ask for charges against parents who kept their children away from school in Lakeview as part of the relief strike which started Tuesday. He had announced that there would be no increase in relief allowances.

Morgan Takes His First Air Trip—Only 45 Miles

GLEN COVE, N. Y., April 30 (AP)—J. P. Morgan made his first flight this week—a hop from his estate here across Long Island Sound to New Haven, Conn., roughly about 45 air miles.

With his son, Junius, the elder Morgan boarded an amphibian at 4 p. m. and flew to the airport at New Haven. He returned by the same plane just before midnight, accompanied by his son.

Western Travel Seen Improving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Numerous convention excursions to the Pacific Coast this year and the presence of world fairs in San Francisco and New York during 1939 brighten travel propsects for the West within the next two years, A. J. Dickinson, passenger traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, said here today as he prepared promotion for his lines for the coming season.

Western vacations were becoming increasingly popular in the East where the Great Northern system has conducted extensive advertising, Mr. Dickinson reported. The road has had good patronage for its western tours, he added.

Lapointe Paroles Powell, Adviser on Social Credit

OTTAWA, April 30 (CP)—Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, yesterday issued an order paroling G. F. Powell, British Social Credit Adviser to the Alberta Government, serving a six-month sentence.

Mr. Powell was convicted in Alberta Supreme Court Nov. 15 of publishing defamatory libel, knowing it to be false, and was sentenced by Justice W. C. Ives to six months in jail with hard labor. The sentence was accompanied by a recommendation for deportation.

Mr. Powell entered Fort Saskatchewan Jail Feb. 10. He has now served almost half his six-month sentence.

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FOOD STORES

Tribute to W. H. Cowell—Boston University Coaches Puzzled—Pro Golf Schedule

Gridiron Club to Honor New Hampshire Director

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You will go a long way to find a more worthy guest of honor than the Gridiron Club of Greater Boston will be host to next Tuesday night.

In this transitional age of football coaching, a man of 20 years' duration at the same institution practically means he owns the place. And William H. Cowell, director of University of New Hampshire athletics, has lasted for 23 years there, and will be fittingly recognized at the annual banquet at the Lenox.

Football has grown weed-like into the hearts of American athletics. The game is no longer seasonal. It has expanded from the practice field and Saturday gridiron to one great fraternity. The Gridiron Club of Greater Boston is a substantial and lasting tribute to the sport. And its personal tribute to Cowell is worthy.

Football coaches are not famed only because of successive victories, startling upsets, or results of contests in general. The really great coaches give, rather than take from the game. True, many have earned a so-called livelihood, but many were equipped upon entering the coaching field to have acquired fame, success, and honor in other fields.

W. H. Cowell, Athletic Director, University of New Hampshire

Love the Game

There is the peculiarity of a football coach. He does not stay coaching long before he acquires a certain love of the game that never can be satisfied in any other line of endeavor. Hundreds working late hours on the practice field in the fall striving to teach boys a combined working knowledge of football and manhood, following this with hours of agony Saturday afternoons, trying, mentally, to play each game for those boys, could well be sitting behind office desks and comfortably acquiring fortunes.

Bill Cowell's life history to date amply illustrates just such a football coach. He might easily have acquired success in business, but he found more satisfaction in teaching youth "how to play the game, and sportsmanship." He has achieved this over the many years, and rolling back to him are reports of boys gone out into life and conspicuously or unconsciously making their way in this world on many of the principles Bill taught them.

Improved Conditions

Another tribute to gratify his devotion to youth and sports is the recognition the New Hampshire Wildcats have in athletics today. His visit 23 years ago found meager working material, both in youth and facilities. Today the coaching staff, the athletic plant, and the activities have spread under his capable handling to where his whole time is devoted to director of athletics.

Others have gone over similar courses to that of Bill Cowell, but the Gridiron Club of Greater Boston wants him because he was born in Lynn, Mass. Early his folks migrated to Kansas and as a youngster he entered football as a quarterback on a Kansas City High School team for four years.

His first taste of college life came at University of Kansas. He entered the university in 1907 and was a freshman football candidate. He played end as a sophomore and tackle later. He gained wide fame under the coaching of Bert Kennedy, all-America star.

Played at Pittsburgh

In 1911 he transferred to University of Illinois for a special chemistry course and in 1913 he went to University of Pittsburgh for engineering. Here he was regular tackle on a great Panther team playing against Carlisle, West Virginia, Penn, Navy, Cornell and others.

In 1914 he took up coaching duties at Haskell, assisting Bert Kennedy, his old coach, and in 1915 he began the coaching career at New Hampshire. His athletic endeavors included baseball as a catcher, and basketball as a guard. At New Hampshire he began coaching football, basketball, baseball and track—enough for one coach. Today, all that has changed with special coaches for all sports.

In 1926 Bill Cowell was president of the American Football Coaches' Association and in 1935 he was secretary of the New England I. C. A. A. Among his hobbies he is a stamp collector and has a home unique in itself, being made of old shipping material and in the form of a boat—his ancestry having been the seas, as they say.

It will be a big night for Bill Cowell and the Gridiron Club.

Miss Gestring Defends Title

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (AP)—Marjorie Gestring, the 17-year-old Los Angeles girl who won an Olympic diving championship, easily defended her National A. A. U. senior indoor 10-foot springboard title here last night against the challenge o fHelen Crlenkovich of San Francisco. The Olympic star retained her title with 135.35 points to Miss Crlenkovich's 119.5 points.

College Nines List Busy Week Away From Home

Down the home stretch rolls the local collegiate baseball season with a little more than a month left to play before college teams break up for the summer.

Next week there are numerous contests scheduled on local diamonds with all teams listing visits to foreign fields. Tufts, surprise winners this week over favored Boston College, 5 to 4, deserts the Medford Oval for the entire week.

The Jumbos hit the road on Thursday next and play three games on consecutive days. Their first encounter will be with American International at Springfield; on Friday they tackle the strong Springfield nine; and on Saturday they move on to Williamstown for an engagement with Williams.

Jumbos on Their Way

Coach Ken Nash's team has, until the B. C. game, found the going difficult, but with this victory behind them the Jumbos are expected to get better than an even break on next week's road trip.

Boston University, spurred on by a 13-to-6 triumph over Harvard last Wednesday at Nickerson Field, is scheduled for three games, two of which will be played at home and the third at Colby. Boston College will be met on Tuesday and Clark on Wednesday. The Terriers play on the Maine diamond on Saturday.

Last Friday B. U. started its present winning streak by toppling the University of Vermont, 5 to 3, and then continued in the victory column against the U. S. Coast Guard, 14 to 7. Then came the prize Harvard triumph. With the Terriers fast rounding into mid-season form it looks as though Coach Mel Collard's nine will have one of its most successful seasons of all time.

Penn at Harvard

Harvard books two home games with a third scheduled with the University of New Hampshire at Durham on Tuesday. Friday will find Pennsylvania at the Soldiers Field diamond in an Eastern Intercollegiate League contest. On Saturday the Crimson will be host to St. John's University. Harvard has suffered only one defeat in Ivy League play. This came at the hands of Cornell, 3 to 0. The Crimson has league victories over Pennsylvania, 12 to 7, and Princeton, 14 to 13.

Northeastern journeys from the home field next week when they meet Connecticut State at Storrs on Tuesday and wind up at Orono against the University of Maine in a New England College Conference League tilt. The Huskies have a game scheduled for Thursday with Boston College at Huntington Field.

Coach Herb Gallagher's nine has lost all three of its league games, losing the first to Rhode Island State, 5 to 1; dropping another to Connecticut State, 9 to 6; and losing again last Thursday to Maine, 6 to 3.

Eight New Marks For Penn Carnival

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 (AP)—Lawson Robertson's prediction that there would be a fast track for the forty-fourth Penn Relay Carnival came true in fine fashion yesterday as University of Pittsburgh and North Texas State Teachers College relay teams bettered the carnival records in their specialties.

North Texas Teachers, on a 4m. 10.6s., anchor mile by Blaine Rideout, brought the distance medley mark down to 9m. 59.4s., bettering all existing standards for that event. Pittsburgh, with Olympic 800-meter champion John Woodruff ripping off a 1m. 49.9s. anchor 880, set the new sprint medley mark at 3m. 24.5s., to retain its title and better any previous performance by a college team.

Four other relay marks also went by the boards, two in special college field events and two in school relays.

Francis Ryan, Columbia's National and I.C 4-A champion, repeated his 1937 triumph in the shotput by sending one of his first heavies 51ft, 6¼in., outside the circle. William Watson of Michigan, the runner-up at 51ft. 2¾in., also improved on the previous standard of 50ft. 2¾in., set in 1935 by Don Elser of Notre Dame.

Bill Faymonville of Notre Dame, third in the shot, won the discus with a toss of 157ft. 1½in., wiping off the books the 1935 performance of 151ft. 5¾in., by Anton Kishon of Bates.

The new school marks were established in the high school and prep school medley relays. Eddie Morgan's 4s. 25.8s, anchor mile gave Overbrook of Philadelphia the high school title and record of 7m. 41s while Seton Hall of New Jersey was clocked in 7m. 41.5s. for the prep school event.

Eastern College Results

Baseball

R. I. State 13, Maine 3.
Bowdoin at Amherst, postponed, rain.
Temple 14, West Virginia 5.
Colby 6, Coast Guard 2.
Boston College 7, Bates 0 (7 innings).
Hamilton 6, Haverford 0.

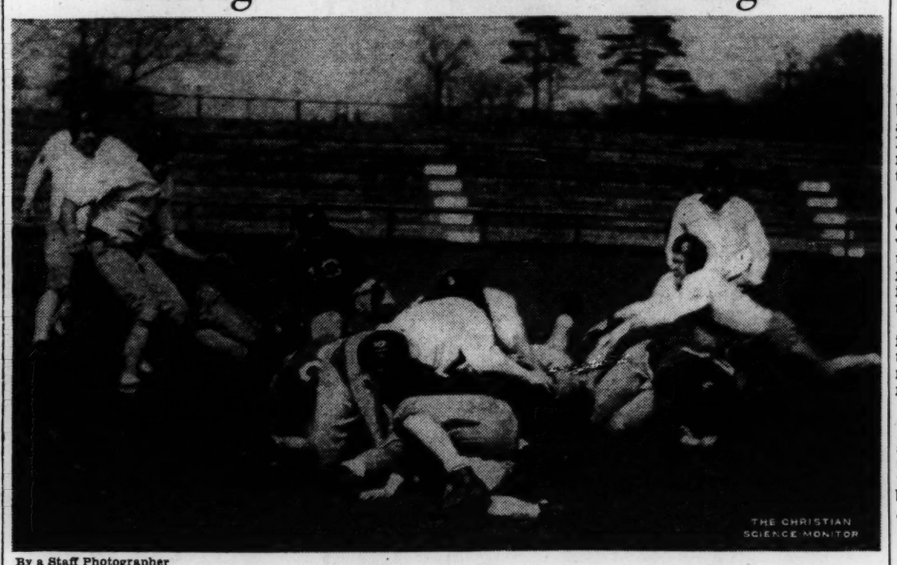
Tennis

Middlebury 6, Rensselaer Poly 3.
Columbia 7, Cornell 2.
Harvard 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Rutgers at Amherst, postponed, rain.

Track

Amherst 73, Wesleyan 62.

Closing B. U. Football Scrimmage



By a Staff Photographer
Coach Pat Hanley Was Somewhat Discouraged When the White Shirts (Second Team) Edged the Regulars in the Final Scrimmage of the Spring Practice, 6 to 0, the Other Day

Pro Golfers Back in Action May 12 for Summer Schedule

After an armistice of five weeks duration the professionals again will return to the golf wars on May 12 when they will assemble at the Fresh Meadow Country Club at Flushing, L. I., for the thirty-first annual Metropolitan open championship where Jimmy Hines will defend his title. Not a ball has been fired in the quest for gold and glory since Henry Picard finished with a brilliant 70 to win the Masters Tournament at Augusta, Ga.

The two most important championships, of course, are the P. G. A. match play championship, July 10 to 16 at the beautiful Shawnee-on-Delaware course at Shawnee, Pa., and the U. S. open at the Cherry Hills Country Club at Inglewood, Colo. This year will be farthest west for the open because it never before has been assigned beyond Minnesota, although the amateurs have been to the Pacific coast for two of their championships.

In the P. G. A. championship at Shawnee, Denny Shute of Brae Burn, Mass. will be undertaking a task accomplished by only one of his distinguished predecessors, that is to win this elusive title three consecutive times. Gene Sarazen, Jim Barnes and Leo Diegel have won it twice in succession, as has Shute, but none of them could succeed in making it three in a row. It remains for Walter Hagen to have the distinction of having won it four consecutive times and he is the only one who could get by the two in a row.

Schedule Attractive

The tournament schedule is attractive. From the Metropolitan open, the trek is to Toledo, Ohio, for a four-ball invitation tournament at the Inverness club where Harry Cooper and Horton Smith will set out on May 26 to defend the title they won last year.

On June 3 the professionals will tee off at Kansas City to participate in a new $5000 open tournament at the Hillcrest Golf and Country Club. This is an unusually desirable engagement because it will give the professionals from the East headed for the national open in Colorado an excellent opportunity to break the tedious trip west with a good warm-up for the major championship which will begin a few days later.

From Colorado the professionals will go down to St. Louis for the Western open championship at Westwood Country Club, where Ralph Guldahl will defend his title. Thus, he will be in the position of defending two major championships within a week as he also holds the national open championship.

Three Week Rest

After the Western Open comes an interval of three weeks with no engagements with a resumption of competition coming at Shawnee in the P. G. A. championship, far and away the greatest match play competition in golf, and one of the few tests placing a premium on the ancient style of man-to-man combat.

After the P. G. A. come the Chicago open July 22-24 at the magnificent Olympia Fields club and the St. Paul open, the purse for which has been increased from $5000 to $7500, at the Keller course in St. Paul. The Canadian open will be played Aug. 18 to 20 at Toronto whence the course is to Lake Placid, N. Y., for the Lake Placid open. Dates of Aug. 11 to 14 have been applied for a Tournament at Cleveland, Ohio. Purse and details to be announced later.

The Hershey invitation is listed for Sept. 1 to 4 at Hershey, Pa., and Glens Falls open will be staged Sept. 9-11 at Glens Falls, N. Y. The Belmont Country Club, near Boston, will stage a tournament late in September with details to be arranged later. Other tournaments which meet with the P. G. A. approval to be added.

May 12-14—Metropolitan Open, Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, L. I.; 26-29—Inverness Invitation, Toledo, Ohio, $5,000.
June 3-5—Kansas City Open, Hillcrest Golf Club, Kansas City, Missouri, $5,000; 9-11—U. S. Open, Cherry Hills Country Club, Inglewood, Colorado, $6,000; 14-16—Western Open, Westwood Country Club, St. Louis, Missouri.
July 10-16—P. G. A. Championship, Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee, Pennsylvania; 22-24—Chicago Open, Olympia Fields C. C., $5,000; 28-31—St. Paul Open, Keller Course, $7,500.
Aug. 11-14—Cleveland, Ohio (Purse to be announced); 18-20—Canadian Open, Toronto, Canada; 26-28—Lake Placid, New York, $3,000.
Sept. 1-4—Hershey Invitation, $5,000; Sept. 9-11—Glens Falls Open, $4,000. Sept. 12-18, Belmont, Belmont, Mass., Country Club.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Home Today

Baseball interest in Boston today shifted from the Beehive to Fenway Park, where the Red Sox opened a home stand that is scheduled to last through May 15. Over the week end, including Monday, they are booked for three meetings with Connie Mack's Athletics. On Tuesday the western teams invade.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Tigers arrive first and stay for three games. Friday and Saturday of next week find the Browns at Fenway. The Indians begin a three-game series on May 8 and the White Sox play two May 11 and 12. Three engagements with the Washington Senators, whom President Clark Griffith would like to have called the Nationals, closes the Fenway stand.

♪ ♪ ♪

Meanwhile, the Bees play two with the Phillies at Philadelphia today and tomorrow, and then jump a train for St. Louis. The local National Leaguers are scheduled for three with the Cardinals, two in Chicago, three at Pittsburgh, and two with the Cincinnati Reds. Before returning to the Beehive, they take on the Dodgers three times at Ebbets field. Pittsburgh opens a western invasion of National League clubs here on May 17.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees face the West with the hope that the arrival of Elbie Fletcher at first base, and the shift of Max West from first to left field, would increase their batting punch. The swarm is very much in the running for a permanent first division berth with the Cardinals out of the picture.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Vosmik's hitting has stepped up the Red Sox attack. Including Thursday's game with the Yankees, the former St. Louis outfielder had 15 hits in 44 tries, for .341. In eight straight games he had collected 14 out of 36, which averages a neat .389.

♪ ♪ ♪

Despite the fact that like 1937, his average is below the .300 level, Jimmy Foxx is the big run producer for the Fenway family.

Five Meet Records Fall at Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 30 (AP)—The legs of four runners from Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, driving into the cinders with the precision of pistons in a machine, carried them to a short-lived American record in the opening of the Drake Relays yesterday.

The quartet, composed of Freddie Wolcott, E. Y. Steakley, Calvin Bell, and Ivan Jones, wiped out the record for the sprint medley when they reeled off distances of 440, 220, 220 and 880 in the remarkable time of 3m. 25.3s. This eclipsed the mark of 3m. 26.4s., hung up by the University of Pittsburgh at year ago.

Wisconsin, anchored by Chuck Fenske, holder of the fastest time for an intercollegiate mile ever run indoors, broke the four-year-old Drake record for the University distance-medley, whipping Missouri and Notre Dame, which finished second and third, in 10m. 6.1s.

Other meet records were set in th College sprint medley, University sprint medley, and in the first heat of the University quarter-mile. The University of Texas, with Hugh Graves, Jud Atchison, George Morris and Milo Cox running, established a mark of 41.5s., in a heat of the 440 University relay.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 0332

Boston to Stage American Henley Rowing Regatta

Forrester A. Clark, president of the Union Boat Club, announced last night that the American Henley Rowing Regatta, held for the past 34 years on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, will be contested this year on the Charles River, May 14.

The change from Philadelphia to the Charles River has been made because of the shifting of sands in the Schuylkill, and Clark, former Harvard oarsman, stated that the American Rowing Association, which sponsors the regatta, is considering a permanent change to the Charles River, final decision to be made following this regatta.

The Regatta Committee is to be headed by Robert F. Herrick as chairman. Mr. Herrick has been for years a distinguished benefactor of Harvard and American rowing. Assisting him on the Union Boat Club committee conducting the regatta for the American Rowing Association will be Russell Codman, Howard Robbins, Francis Lothrop, Malcolm Bancroft, and Forrester Clark.

The full program of events will be released next week and will include races for single sculls and double sculls, squads, four-oared shells, school eights, club eights, and possibly college third varsity crews, an event formerly most popular in the American Henley Regatta.

The Henley will occur on the same day as the quadrangular intercollegiate regatta among the varsity, junior varsity, and freshman crews of Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, and M. I. T. Arrangements undoubtedly will be made to insert Harvard's three intercollegiate races in the American Henley program. As a result, the regatta will be the most ambitious conducted on the Charles River in years.

Boston rowing men enthusiastically received notification from the American Rowing Association of the transfer of the regatta to the Charles River. No other course in the country is more accessible and few provide better racing conditions for scullers, fours, and eights.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	1	.900
Pittsburgh	9	1	.900
Chicago	7	4	.636
Brooklyn	5	5	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Cincinnati	3	8	.273
Philadelphia	1	9	.100

Results April 29

Chicago 6, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York at Boston (postponed).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (postponed).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	8	2	.800
Washington	7	4	.636
Boston	6	5	.545
New York	6	6	.500
Chicago	4	5	.444
Detroit	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Philadelphia	3	7	.300

Results April 29

New York 6, Boston 4.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 6.
Detroit 5, Chicago 1.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Winston Guest's Optimists won U. S. open indoor polo championship.

Pat Hanley Is Disappointed With B. U.'s Spring Practice

Boston University's spring football practice sessions came to a close several days ago out at Nickerson Field, but the frowns which furrowed Coach Pat Hanley's brow on that closing day still linger.

In the main Pat is deeply concerned over the Terriers' prospects on the gridiron next fall. The spring workouts, despite the hard work of the coaches, haven't been successful. And the disturbing thing about it is that no one can seem to locate the trouble.

When Hanley issued the call early in March a squad of 60 candidates turned out. Among this group were many of last year's veterans and a number of promising freshmen.

Coaches Puzzled

Pat and his crew of Walt Homer and Al Kawal have put together the most likely material which is expected to be B. U.'s varsity next fall, but when a 60 minute scrimmage saw this contingent bow to the second team, 6 to 0, the coaches threw up their hands and practically decided that they would have to start all over again next September.

During that scrimmage, which was played last Wednesday afternoon, the "Whites" turned the regulars back with comparative ease. Not only that, but they put on some offensive drives that had the "Reds" backed up on their heels. The "Whites'" score came on an intercepted pass, but it took some good blocking to pave the way across the varsity's goal.

Hanley followed the play up and down the field all afternoon and so engrossed was he—and disturbed, too—that reporters' questions fell upon deaf ears. Occasionally he would mumble, referring to his regulars, "awfully ragged, awfully ragged." He also was quick to praise the work of the second team.

After the scrimmage was over Hanley stopped long enough to discuss the situation in brief. "The material is there and the boys should know their assignments, but you've got me just where the trouble is. I can put the blame, of course, on the fact that the squad has not been able to put enough time on the field. Many of the boys have 4 o'clock classes and they have to leave here early in the afternoon for intown."

No Vacation for Hanley

Asked if he was going to drop football thoughts until next September, he answered, "How can I? There's no vacation for me. I've got to see that most of the boys have summer jobs in order that they may return to school. And certainly I've got to figure out a better combination than I had out there this spring."

There were two of last year's regulars who were not able to work in the spring practice session because of baseball. They were Capt. Johnny Walker and Solly Nechtem. Although Hanley admitted these boys would make a big difference in the showing of the regulars, the team as a whole was far from the standard of last season's eleven. "I'll take last year's team," Pat said.

Assisting Hanley, Homer, and Kawal during the spring workouts were Gary Famiglietti, Maxie Miller, and Capt. Leon Spivak. All three go out of college by the way of graduation this June—and Pat is sure sorry to see these boys go as they were three of the Terrier's greatest gridiron stars.

Karel Kozeluh And Barnes Make Final

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 30 (AP)—Karel Kozeluh, clever Czechoslovakian from Greenwich, Conn., and Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, battled their way yesterday into the singles finals of the Greenbrier open tennis tournament.

Kozeluh, the defending champion, outdistanced his brother Jan, of Miami Beach, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4 and Barnes stopped Big Joe Whalen of New York 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

The veteran George Lott and Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, squeezed through to the finals of the doubles event by defeating George Jennings of Chicago, and Malcolm Hill of Boston, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 7—9, 8—6.

Trosky and Owen Are Leading The League Batsmen

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The first weekly roundup of batting statistics of the current major-league season found Hal Trosky of Cleveland's clouting Indians, and Mickey Owen, the St. Louis Cardinals' peppery catcher, setting the pace today in their respective leagues.

Trosky, showing 18 hits in 35 times at bat, boasted an average of .514 in 10 games to take the No. 1 spot in the big leagues on a basis of 20 times or more at bat. There were several others in both leagues over that mark, but they had fewer than the minimum 20 at bats.

Owen, one of the few pleasant surprises Onkel Frankie Frisch has had so far in the Gas House gang, had 14 hits in 32 trips to the plate for a .438 mark in the National League. He was 28 points higher than his nearest rival, the rejuvenated Hank Leiber of Terrible Bill Terry's Giants.

Trosky held a runaway margin of 47 points in the American League, but the surprise of the early-season slugging was Henry Steinbacher, the Chicago White Sox fly-chasing youngster, who was resting in second place with a .467 margin.

Standings of the first 10 in each league (based on 20 or more times at bat):

American League

Player, Club—	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Trosky, Cleveland	10	35	16	18	.514
Steinbacher, Chicago	8	30	6	14	.467
Hayes, Philadelphia	9	22	3	10	.455
Werber, Philadelphia	10	40	9	18	.450
Fox, Detroit	10	41	9	17	.415
Averill, Cleveland	10	38	7	16	.395
Myer, Washington	8	23	7	9	.391
Walker, Chicago	6	23	3	9	.391
Dickey, New York	9	29	4	11	.379
Lewis, Washington	11	47	9	17	.362

National League

Owen, St. Louis	9	32	4	14	.438
Leiber, New York	10	39	9	16	.410
Triplett, Chicago	5	22	4	9	.409
Lombardi, Cincinnati	10	50	12	12	.400
Lazzeri, Chicago	9	26	7	10	.385
Slaughter, St. Louis	10	43	5	16	.372
Young, Pittsburgh	10	39	3	14	.359
Bartell, New York	9	34	9	12	.353
Goodman, Cincinnati	11	50	7	17	.350
Browne, Philadelphia	7	39	3	10	.345

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Get Ready East!

There are two intercollegiate athletic events which are scheduled to take place next June which are of more than passing moment to the colleges which are located in the eastern part of the United States. One of them is the annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America, and the other is the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. The former will be held on the famous track at Randalls Island, New York, the first Friday and Saturday in June, while the latter event will take place on the Hudson River much later that month. And the reason why the eastern colleges are particularly interested in these two events is because the four big California colleges are expected to send their star athletes to the former, while University of Washington and University of California are planning to enter their varsity, junior varsity, and freshman eights in the latter. Yes, it is up to the eastern colleges to get ready for these two events, and, judging from reports coming out of the Far West, the chances of a successful repelling of the western invasions by the easterners are not at all bright.

Al Ulbrickson
Washington Crew Coach

The Track Situation

While some of the four big California colleges had been sending their teams to the IC4A meets prior to 1921, it was that year that the first victory went to a Pacific Coast team. The Bears of California won that year with a score of 27½ points, and, from that year to this, you can count the years an eastern team has won the title on the fingers of one hand, even omitting the thumb, which might or might not be classed as a finger, and the little finger. Due to their desire to compete in their own Pacific Coast Conference meet, the Californians did not come East in 1936 and 1937, and naturally an eastern college won those two years, Cornell in 1936 and Pittsburgh in 1937. So that only once in the last 15 years that the Westerners took part in the IC4A meets has an eastern team won the title and that was in 1924, when a fine Yale team kept the honors at home. It is, perhaps, a little early to figure on which of the eastern teams will give the Westerners the most serious competition in June; but it looks very much as if Columbia, Cornell, or Princeton would be the most promising candidate for the honor.

West Has the Call

There is no doubt but what, year in and year out, the western colleges will have the call whenever they enter the IC4A meets. Only on rare occasions, when some eastern college has a remarkably strong team, can the East expect to take the title. And why is this so? Well, it seems to me that there are two main reasons for such a condition. One is that the climate in California permits of much earlier and longer practice out of doors, giving the athletes a longer time in which to get in top form. The other is that, as there are fewer big colleges on the Pacific Coast, and especially in California, than there are in the East, the star athletes of the district are not scattered in so many different colleges as is the case in the East. These two conditions give the trainers much more time in which to develop the maximum ability of their candidates and also more potential stars to work with.

Washington Will Be There

Turning to the IRA regatta and we find that there appears to be only one eastern college which is given even a chance of breaking through Washington's domination of that event. That institution is the United States Naval Academy. Last year it was Navy that made the best bid; but when the three races were over it was the Huskies who had taken all three titles for the second successive year, with Navy second in the varsity and junior varsity. As reports from Seattle show that Coach Al Ulbrickson has three of the best crews he has ever developed, it is very evident that Navy must be better than in 1937, if it is to be the first eastern crew to keep the title from going West since Navy turned the trick in 1931. Reports from Annapolis indicate that the Midshipmen are indeed stronger than they were last year, so that when the varsity eights come skimming down the Hudson River four-mile course late in the afternoon of a late June day, we may expect to see one of the greatest battles ever waged between two of the best college eights with the prestige of the East again in the balance.

State Championships

Open—June 27, 28, Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville. Entries close June 30.
Amateur—July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Essex County Club, Manchester. Entries close June 28.
Caddie—July 12, Wollaston Golf Club, Quincy. Entries close July 5.
Junior—Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19, Salem Country Club, Peabody. Entries close Aug. 9.
Club pair mixed foursome—June 24, 25, Dedham Country and Polo Club, Dedham. Entries close June 21.

M. G. A. Tournaments

April 28, 29, Wollaston.
May 6, 7, Kernwood; 13th, 14th Framingham (four-ball best-ball); 13th, 14th, Green Hill, Worcester; 14th, Kittansett Club, Marion; 18th, Oakley (four-ball best-ball); 18th, 19th, Brae Burn (invitation); 20th, 21st, Woodland (invitation four-ball); 21st, Wildwood, Natick; 27th, 28th, Thorny Lea; 28th, 30th, Marlborough.
June 3, 4, Wachusett; 4th, Winthrop; 8th, 9th, Riverside; 10th, 11th, The Country Club (The Country Club cup); 10th, 11th, Brockton; 10th, 11th, Bellevue; 17th, Lexington; 17th, 18th, Springfield (invitation); 17th, 18th, Salem (invitation four-ball); 18th, Country Club of New Bedford; 22d, Weston (father and daughter); 22d, 23d, Trapelo; 24th, 25th, Belmont (invitation four-ball); 24th, 25th, Oak Hill Country Club.
July 1, 2, Marshfield (Marshfield trophy); 4th, Pine Brook; 8th, 9th, Furnace Brook; 8th, 9th, Plymouth C. C.-Scituate G. C. (joint tournament); 15th, 16th, The Country Club (Jaques cup—invitation); 15th, 16th, Highland; 16th, North Shore; 19th, 20th, 21st, Winchester (invitation four-ball) 22d, 23d, South Shore; 23d, Rockport; 29th, 30th, Norfolk; 29th, 30th, Wyantenuck.
Aug. 2, 3, Winchester (father and son); 4th, 5th, 6th, Country Club of New Bedford (invitation four-ball); 5th, 6th, Ould Newbury; 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, Essex County Club (invitation four-ball); 12th, 13th, Country Club of Pittsfield (invitation); 12th, 13th, Hatheriy; 15th, Pocasset; 17th, 18. Woodland 19th, 20th, Maynard 19th, 20th, Sandy Burr; 25th, 26th, 27th, Worcester (invitation four-ball); 25th, 26th, 27th, Bass Rocks (invitation four-ball); 26th, 27th, Westborough; 31st, Sept. 1, Commonwealth.
Sept. 2, 3, Bear Hill; 9th, Wellesley; 9th, 10th, Blue Hill (four-ball best-ball); 9th, 10th, Charles River (invitation four-ball); 9th, 10th, Vesper Country Club, 16th, 17th, Woburn; 16th, 17th, Long Meadow; 23d, 24th, Kittansett Club (invitation four-ball); 28th, Commonwealth four-ball best-ball).
Oct. 1, Oyster Harbors Club.

New England Golf Association

Interstate matches—June 4, 5, Kittansett Club, Marion, Mass.
New England amateur championship—July 27, 28, 29, 30. The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
Lesley cup matches—Dates and place to be annouced later.

United States Golf Association

Open championship—June 9, 10, 11, Cherry Hills Club, Englewood, Colo.; sectional qualifying round, Longmeadow Country Club, May 31, Longmeadow, Mass.
Public links championship—Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Highland Park municipal golf courses, Cleveland, Ohio.
Amateur championship—Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Penn.; sectional qualifying rounds, Aug. 30.
Curtis cup match—Sept. 7, 8, Essex Country Club, Manchester.
Women's championship—Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Westmoreland Country Club, Wilmette, Ill.

Amusements

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Roosevelt's Message Charts Course of New Deal on Monopolies

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt's monopoly message to Congress yesterday follows in part:

Unhappy events abroad have retaught us two simple truths about the liberty of a democratic people.

The first truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic State itself. That, in its essence, is Fascism—ownership of government by an individual, by a group or by any other controlling private power.

The second truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if its business system does not provide employment and produce and distribute goods in such a way as to sustain an acceptable standard of living. Both lessons hit home.

Among us today a concentration of private power without equal in history is growing.

This concentration is seriously impairing the economic effectiveness of private enterprise as a way of providing employment for labor and capital and as a way of assuring a more equitable distribution of income and earnings among the people of the nation as a whole.

1. The Growing Cencentration of Economic Power

Statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue reveal the following amazing figures for 1935:

Ownership of corporate assets: Of all corporations reporting from every part of the nation, one-tenth of 1 per cent of them owned 52 per cent of the assets of all of them;

And to clinch the point: Of all corporations reporting, less than 5 per cent of them owned 87 per cent of all the assets of all of them.

Income and profits of corporations: Of all the corporations reporting from every part of the country, one-tenth of 1 per cent of them earned 50 per cent of the net income of all of them;

And to clinch the point: Of all the manufacturing corporations reporting, less than 4 per cent of them earned 84 per cent of all the net profits of all of them.

The statistical history of modern times proves that in times of depression concentration of business speeds up. Bigger business then has larger opportunity to grow still bigger at the expense of smaller competitors who are weakened by financial adversity.

Danger of Centralization

The danger of this centralization in a handful of huge corporations is not reduced or eliminated, as is sometimes urged, by the wide public distribution of their securities. The mere number of security holders gives little clue to the size of their individual holdings or to their actual ability to have a voice in the management. In fact, the concentration of stock ownership of corporations in the hands of a tiny minority of the population matches the concentration of corporate assets.

The year 1929 was a banner year for distribution of stock ownership, but in that year three-tenths of 1 per cent of our population received 78 per cent of the dividends reported by individuals. This has roughly the same effect as if, out of every 300 persons in our population, one person received 78 cents out of every dollar of corporate dividends, while the other 299 persons divided up the other 22 cents between them.

The effect of this concentration is reflected in the distribution of national income.

American Incomes

A recent study by the National Resources Committee shows that in 1935-36: 47 per cent of all American families and single individuals living alone had incomes of less than $1,000 for the year; and at the other end of the ladder a little less than 1½ per cent of the Naton's familles received incomes which in dollars and cents reached the same total as the incomes of the 47 per cent at the bottom;

Furthermore, to drive the point home, the Bureau of Internal Revenue reports that estate tax returns in 1936 show that 33 per cent of the property which was passed by inheritance was found in only 4 per cent of all the reporting estates. (And the figures of concentration would be far more impressive if we included all the smaller estates which, under the law, do not have to report.)

We believe in a way of living in which political democracy and free private enterprise for profit should serve and protect each other—to insure a maximum of human liberty not for a few but for all.

It has been well said that "the freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless."

Today many Americans ask the uneasy question: Is the vociferation that our liberties are in danger justified by the facts?

Today's answer on the part of average men and women in every part of the country is far more accurate than it would have been in 1929—for the very simple reason that during the past nine years we have been doing a lot of common sense thinking. Their answer is that if there is that danger it comes from that concentrated private economic power which is struggling so hard to master our democratic government. It will not come as some (by no means all) of the possessors of that private power would make the people believe, from our democratic government itself.

II. Financial Control Over Industry

Even these statistics I have cited do not measure the actual degree of concentration of control over American industry.

Close financial control, through interlocking spheres of influence over channels of investment, and through the use of financial devices like holding companies and strategic minority interests, creates close control of the business policies of enterprises which masquerade as independent units.

That heavy hand of integrated financial and management control lies upon large and strategic areas of American industry. The small business man is unfortunately being driven into a less and less independent position in American life. You and I must admit that.

Private enterprise is ceasing to be free enterprise and is becoming a cluster of private collectivisms. Masking itself as a system of free enterprise after the American model, it is in fact becoming a concealed cartel system after the European model.

Banker Control

And industrial empire building, unfortunately, has evolved into banker control of industry. We oppose that.

Such control does not offer safety for the investing public. Investment judgment requires the disinterested appraisal of other people's management. It becomes blurred and distorted if it is combined with the conflicting duty of controlling the management it is supposed to judge.

Interlocking financial controls have taken from American business much of its traditional virility, independence, adaptability and daring, without compensating advantages. They have not given the stability they promised.

The individual must be encouraged to exercise his own judgment and to venture his own small savings, not in stock gambling but in new enterprise investment. Men will dare to compete against men, but not against giants.

III. The Decline of Competition and Its Effect on Employment

In output per man or machine, we are the most efficient industrial nation on earth.

In the matter of complete mutual employment of capital and labor we are among the least efficient.

Our difficulties of employing labor and capital are not new. We have had them since good free land gave out in the West at the turn of the century. They were old before we undertook changes in our tax policy or in our labor and social legislation. They were caused not by this legislation but by the same forces which caused the legislation. The problem of bringing idle men and idle money together will not be solved by abandoning the forward steps we have taken to adust the burdens of taxation more fairly and to attain social justice and security.

If you believe with me in private initiative, you must acknowledge the right of well-managed small business to expect to make reasonable profits. You must admit that the destruction of this opportunity follows concentration of control of any given industry into a small number of dominating corporations.

Price Competition

One of the primary causes of our present difficutlies lies in the disappearance of price competition in many industrial fields, particularly in basic manufacture where concentrated economic power is most evident—and where rigid prices and fluctuating pay-rolls are general.

Managed industrial prices mean fewer jobs. It is no accident that in industries like cement and steel, where prices have remained firm in the face of a falling demand, pay-rolls have shrunk as much as 40 and 50 per cent in recent months. Nor is it mere chance that in most competitive industries, where prices adjust themselves quickly to falling demand, pay-rolls and employment have been far better maintained.

When prices are privately managed at levels above those which would be determined by free competition, everybody pays.

Housing Shortage

Our housing shortage is a perfect example of how ability to control prices interferes with the ability of private enterprise to fill the needs of the community and provide employment for capital and labor.

On the other hand, we have some lines of business, large and small, which are genuinely competitive. Often these competitive industries must buy their basic products from monopolistic industry, thus losing, and causing the public to lose a large part of the benefit of their own competitive policy.

If private enterprise, left to its own devices, becomes half regimented and half competitive, half slave and half free, as it is today, it obviously cannot adjust itself to meet the needs and the demands of the country.

IV. Competition Does Not Mean Exploitation

Competition, of course, like all other good things, can be carried to excess. Competition should not extend to fields where it has demonstrably bad social and economic consequences. The exploitation of child labor, the chiseling of workers' wages, the stretching of workers' hours, are not necessary, fair or proper methods of competition. I have consistently urged a Federal wage and hours bill to take the minimum decencies of life for the working man and woman out of the field of competition.

It is of course necessary to operate the competitive system of free enterprise intelligently. In gauging the market for their wares businessmen, like the farmers, should be given all possible information by Government and by their own associations so that they may act with knowledge and not on impulse.

It may at times be necessary to give special treatment to chronically sick industries which have deteriorated too far for natural revival, especially those which have a public or quasi-public character.

The justification of private profit is private risk. We cannot safely make America safe for the business man who does not want to take the burdens and risks of being a business man.

V. The Choice Before Us

Examination of methods of conducting and controlling private enterprse which keep it from furnishing jobs or income or opportunity for one third of the population is long overdue on the part of those who sincerely want to preserve the system of private enterprise for profit.

No people, least of all a democratic people, will be content to go without work or to accept some standard of living which obviously and woefully falls short of their capacity to produce. No people, least of all a people with our traditions of personal liberty, will endure the slow erosion of opportunity for the common man, the oppressive sense of helplessness under the domination of a few, which are overshadowing our whole economic life.

Those people, in and out of the halls of government, who encourage the growing restrictions of competition either by active efforts or by passive resistance to sincere attempts to change the trend, are shouldering a terrific responsibility. Consciously or unconsciously, they are working for centralized business and financial control.

The enforcement of free competition is the least regulation business can expect.

VI. A Program

The traditional approach to the problems I have discussed has been through the anti-trust laws. That approach we do not propose to abandon. On the contrary, although we must recognize the inadequacies of the existing laws, we seek to enforce them so that the public shall not be deprived of such protection as they afford. To enforce them properly requires thorough investigation not only to discover such violations as may exist, but to avoid hit and miss prosecutions harmful to business and government alike. To provide for the proper and fair enforcement of the existing anti-trust laws I shall submit, through the budget, recommendations for a deficiency appropriation of $200,000 for the Department of Justice.

But the existing anti-trust laws are inadequate—most importantly because of new financial economic conditions with which they are powerless to cope.

We have witnessed the merging-out of effective competition in many fields of enterprise. We have learned that the so-called competitive system works differently in an industry where there are many independent units, from the way it works in an industry where a few large producers dominate the market.

We have also learned that a realistic system of business regulation has to reach more than consciously immoral acts. The community is interested in economic results. It must be protected from economic as well as moral wrongs. We must find practical controls over blind economic forces as well as over blindly selfish men.

Government can deal and should deal with blindly selfish men. But that is a comparatively small part—the easier part—of our problem. The larger, more important and more difficult part of our problem is to deal with men who are not selfish and who are good citizens, but who cannot see the social and economic consequences of their actions in a modern economically inter-dependent community.

To meet the situation I have described, there should be a thorough study of the concentration of economic power in American industry and the effect of that concentration upon the decline of competition.

The study should be comprehensive and adequately financed. I recommend an appropriation of not less than $500,000 for the conduct of such comprehensive study by the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and such other agencies of government as have special experience in various phases of the inquiry.

I enumerate some of the items that should be embraced in the proposed study. The items are not intended to be all-inclusive. One or two of the items, such as bank holding companies and investment trusts, have already been the subject of special study, and legislation concerning these need not be delayed.

Anti-Trust Procedure

1. Improvement of anti-trust procedure. A revision of the existing anti-trust laws should make them susceptible of practical enforcement by casting upon those charged with violations the burden of proving facts peculiarly within their knowledge. Proof by the Government of identical bids, uniform price increases, price leadership, higher domestic than export prices, or other specified price rigidities might be accepted as prima facie evidence of unlawful actions.

The Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission should be given more adequate and effective power to investigate whenever there is reason to believe that conditions exist or practices prevail which violate the provisions or defeat the objectives of the anti-trust laws.

As a really effective deterrent to personal wrongdoing, I would suggest that where a corporation is enjoined from violating the law the court might be empowered to enjoin the corporation for a specified period of time from giving any remunerative employment or any official position to any person who has been found to bear a responsibility for the wrongful corporate action.

As a further deterrent to corporate wrongdoing the government might well be authorized to withhold government purchases from companies guilty of unfair or monopolistic practice.

Interlocking Control

2. Mergers and interlocking relationship. More rigid scrutiny through the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission of corporate mergers, consolidations and acquisitions than that now provided by the Clayton Act to prevent their consummation when not clearly in the public interest; more effective methods for breaking up interlocking relationships and like devices for bestowing business by favor.

3. Financial controls. The operation of financial institutions should be directed to serve the interests of independent business and restricted against abuses which promote concentrations of power over American industry.

(A) Investment trusts. Investment trusts should be brought under strict control to insure their operations in the interest of their investors rather than their managers. The Securities and Exchange Commission is to make a report to Congress on the results of a comprehensive study of investment trusts and their operations which it has carried on for nearly two years.

The tremendous investment funds controlled by our great insurance companies have a certain kinship to investment trusts, in that these companies invest as trustees the sayings of millions of our people. The Securities and Exchange commission should be authorized to make an investigation of the facts relating to these investments with particular relation to their use as an instrument of economic power.

Bank Holding Firms

(b) Bank Holding Companies. It is hardly necessary to point out the great economic power that might be wielded by a group which may succeed in acquiring domination over banking resources in any considerable area of the country.

It is not a sufficient assurance against the future to say that no great evil has yet resulted from holding company operations in this field. The possibilities of great harm are inherent in the situation.

I recommend that the Congress enact at this session legislation that will effectively control the operation of bank holding companies; prevent holding companies from acquiring control of any more banks, directly or indirectly; prevent banks controlled by holding companies from establishing any more branches; and make it illegal for a holding company, or any corporation, or enterprise in which it is financially interested, to borrow from or sell securities to a bank in which it holds stock.

I recommend that this bank legislation make provision for the gradual separation of banks from holding company control or ownership, allowing a reasonable time for this accomplishment—time enough for it to be done in an orderly manner and without causing inconvenience to communities served by holding company banks.

Trade Group Regulation

4. Trade Associations. Supervision and effective publicity of the activities of trade associations, and a clarification and delineation of their legitimate spheres of activity which will enable them to combat unfair methods of competition but which will guard against their interference with legitimate competitive practices.

5. Patent Laws. Amendment of the patent laws to prevent their use to suppress inventions, and to create industrial monopolies. Of course, such amendment should not deprive the inventor of his royalty rights, but, generally speaking, future patents might be made available for use by anyone upon payment of appropriate royalties.

6. Tax Correctives. Tax policies should be devised to give affirmative encouragement to competitive enterprise.

Attention might be directed to increasing the intercorporate dividend tax to discourage holding companies and to further graduating the corporation income tax according to size. The graduated tax need not be so high as to make bigness impracticable, but might be high enough to make bigness demonstrate its alleged superior efficiency.

We have heard much about the undistributed profits tax. When it was enacted two years ago, its objective was known to be closely related to the problem of concentrated economic power and a free capital market.

It is true that the form of the 1936 tax worked a hardship on many of the smaller corporations. Many months ago I recommended that these inequities be removed.

New Bureau Urged

(7) Bureau of Industrial Economics. Creation of a Bureau of Industrial Economics which should be endowed with adequate powers to supplement and supervise the collection of industrial statistics by trade associations. Such a bureau should perform for businessmen functions similar to those performed for the farmers by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

No man of good faith will misinterpret these proposals. They derive from the oldest American traditions.

This program should appeal to the honest common sense of every independent business man interested primarily in running his own business at a profit rather than in controlling the business of other men.

Not "Trust Busting"

It is not intended as the beginning of any ill-considered "trust-busting" activity which lacks proper consideration for economic results.

It is a program to preserve private enterprise for profit by keeping it free enough to be able to utilize all our resources of capital and labor at a profit.

It is a program whose basic purpose is to stop the progress of collectivism in business and turn business back to the democratic competitive order.

It is a program whose basic thesis is not that the system of free private enterprise for profit has failed in this generation, but that it has not yet been tried.

Once it is realized that business monopoly in America paralyzes the system of free enterprise on which it is grafted, and is as fatal to those who manipulate it as to the people who suffer beneath its impositions, action by the government to eliminate these artificial restraints will be welcomed by industry throughout the nation.

For idle factories and idle workers profit no man.

President Asks New Curbs on Monopolies

(Continued from Page 1)

methods of breaking up interlocking relationships.

"Strict control of investment trusts," which the President says are only a little better than holding companies, and investigation of the functioning of investment funds controlled by great insurance companies.

Bank Holding Companies

Immediate legislation to control bank holding companies.

Supervision of trade associations, with delimitation of their proper and improper functions.

Amendment of the patent laws to prevent use to suppress inventions, with the general idea that all patents be available to anybody on payment of appropriate royalties.

Taxes to discourage holding companies and bigness in general, with an undistributed profits tax "working against a further concentration of economic power and in favor of a freer capital market."

Establishment of a Bureau of Industrial Economics to assist manufacturers in planning their production, studying trade fluctuations, credit facilities, and particularly to help small business men to keep as well informed as their big competitors.

A Sweeping Program

Any one of these specific fields is large enough to permit enormous exploration—to furnish a major item of legislation in itself. Put together, they constitute a program of sweeping import.

Broadly speaking, the program is a compromise between the views of two groups. On the one hand, there are those—mostly of the Robert H. Jackson way of thinking—who tend toward "trust-busting." They lean toward the view that bigness and combinations are dangerous in themselves. On the other hand, there are those like Donald R. Richberg who believe that if "you can't lick 'em," you should "jine 'em." They would control rather than crush combinations.

Yesterday's recommendations lean in the main toward the Jackson school, but with numerous concessions to the Richbergites. For example, the President proposes amendment of the anti-trust laws where they deter healthy combinations.

The message was, of course, the product of the present dominant group within the Administration: Robert H. Jackson, the Solicitor General; Thurman Arnold, new Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions; Benjamin Cohen, the half of the famous Corcoran-Cohen drafting team; and with Homer Cummings, the Attorney General, in the background.

Jackson and Arnold

Messrs. Jackson and Arnold are great cronies, and are particularly literate, which probably explains the prose sparkle of the message, the crisp vigor of its language, and its generally smart air.

The document, which is an unusually readable treatment of a complicated subject, begins by condemning the concentration of private power, and giving satistical examples of top-heavy situations in the United States. Thus, in 1925, one tenth of 1 per cent of American corporations owned 52 per cent of the assets of them all and earned 50 per cent of their net income. Less than 5 per cent owned 87 per cent of all assets and earned 84 per cent of all profits.

In 1929, when stock ownership was widespread as ever, three tenths of 1 per cent received 78 per cent of corporate dividends. In 1935-36, 47 per cent of all American families or individuals living alone had income of less than $1,000 a year and at the other end of the ladder 1½ per cent of the nation's families received incomes which in dollars and cents totaled the incomes of the 47 per cent at the bottom.

President Is "Alarmed"

The President is outspoken in his alarm at this situation. "Today many Americans ask the uneasy question," he says, "Is the vociferation that our liberties are in danger justified by the facts?" And he answers: "If there is that danger it comes from that concentrated private economic power which is struggling so hard to master our democratic Government. It will not come as some (by no means all) of the possessors of that private power would make the people believe—from our democratic Government itself."

He outlines the financial control of industry, contending that "the small business man is unfortunately being driven into a less and less independent position in American life. Private enterprise is ceasing to be free enterprise and is becoming a cluster of private collectivisms; masking itself as a system of free enterprise after the American model, it is in fact becoming a concealed cartel system after the European model.

Wage-Hour Bill

The effects of this situation, the President says, show not only in weakening of the individual's free system, but on labor relations, for the President contends that "managed industrial prices mean fewer jobs." Housing and other enterprise, he says, is curbed by too-high rigid prices. He urges again a wages and hours bill.

The message rises to eloquent heights, in a summary of its persuasive passage when it says: "No people, least of all a democratic people, will be content to go without work or to accept some standard of living which obviously and woefully falls short of their capacity to produce. No people, least of all a people with our traditions of personal liberty, will endure the slow erosion of opportunity for the common man, the oppressive sense of helplessness under the domination of a few, which are overshadowing our whole economic life . . . the power of a few to manage the economic life of the Nation must be diffused among the many or be transferred to the public and its democratically responsible Government . . . the enforcement of free competition is the least regulation business can expect."

U. S. Merges German And Austrian Quotas

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt has acted to incorporate the Austrian immigration quota figure in that of Germany.

The move added 1,413—the former Austrian immigrant quota—to the 25,957 allotment for Germans who may enter the United States.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, only about half the German quota was filled. On that basis there would be room for thousands of Austrians in the new, combined Austro-German quota of 27,370.

(The President's proclamation was described by State Department officials as unrelated to the recent invitation of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to other nations to form an international committee to care for Austrian refugees.)

250 More Germans Arrive

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—More than 250 refugees from Germany arrived April 28 on the liner Washington, bringing the total number of arrivals during the week to 1,000.

Sufficient Unto Itself

Next year's Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island will be a city unto itself, complete with theaters, restaurants, night clubs, a railroad terminal, ferryboat slips, yacht harbor, freight yard, docks, postal, express and shipping offices, warehouses and a U. S. Customs station.

'Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The United States' first anti-monopoly law, the Sherman Act, was a brief law, enacted in 1890.

It declared illegal any "contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign countries."

Penalties for violations were fixed at fines up to $5,000 or imprisonment up to one year, or both, and any proven victim of a monopoly could sue "for threefold the damages by him sustained."

The Clayton Act, the next major piece of anti-trust legislation, was passed in 1914.

Intended to supplement the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act prohibited business practices which might "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce." Labor and farmer unions not run for profit were exempted.

The third important anti-trust law was approved by Congress Sept. 26, 1914. It established the Federal Trade Commission to prevent "persons, partnerships and corporation, except banks, and common carriers subject to the Acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce." Some practices not covered by the Sherman-Clayton Acts and the Trade Commission Act were dealt with by later legislation.

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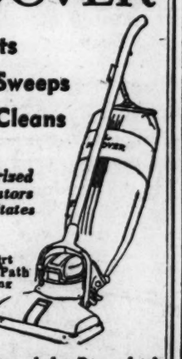
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A Modern City House

Binghamton, N. Y.

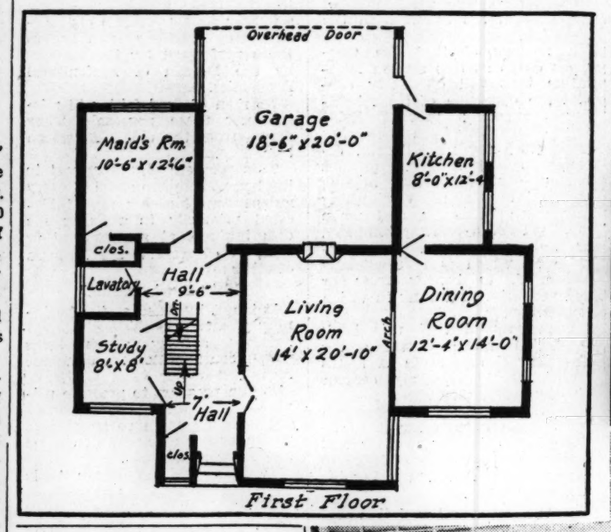
"Severely modern, yet beautiful," is how many visitors describe the house built in Johnson City by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schlegel, of No. 500 Riverside Drive. Extensive use of glass brick in interior wall construction, and departure from many customary building practices, together with a completely electrified kitchen and other modern features make it a show place.

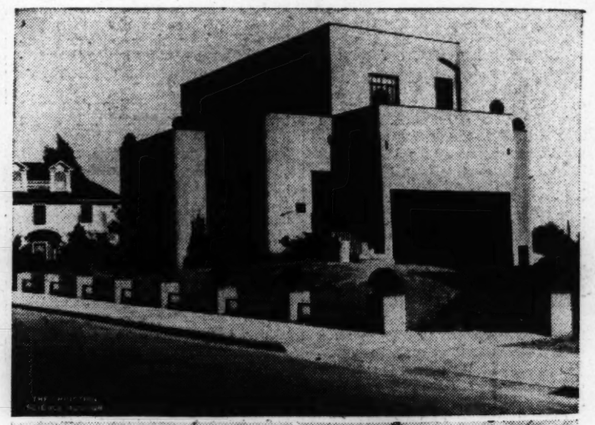
Probably the most striking characteristic of the house is the use of glass brick for the wall construction between the living and dining rooms. Tinted blue glass is used effectively in this interior partition, while indirect lighting plays an important part in the results achieved.

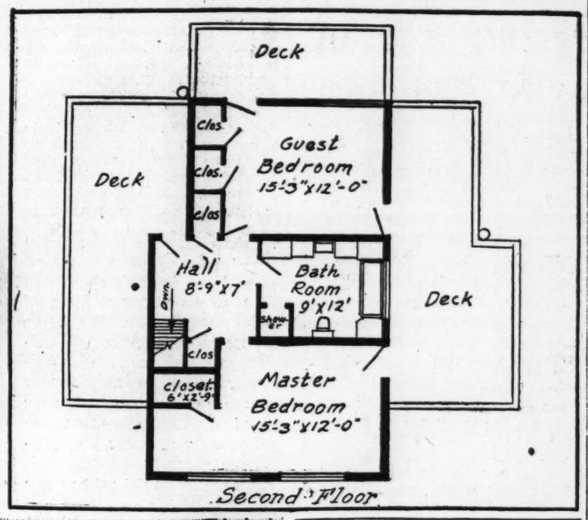
Shining metal makes the casing for the glass wall opening between the living and dining rooms. Window casings are also of steel, as is kitchen trim. For other parts of the house, hard wood trim is used.

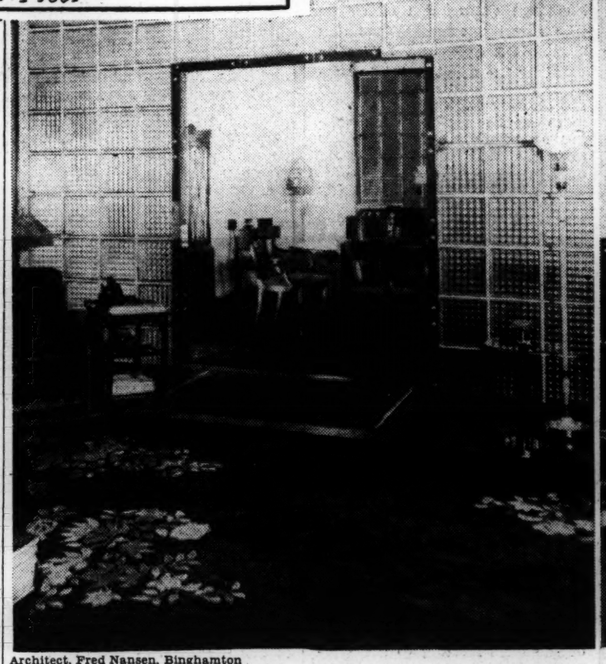
The kitchen equipment would delight any housewife, as would the laundry in the basement, which also contains oil heating and air conditioning plants, a two-car garage and space for recreation room, all done in the most modern manner.

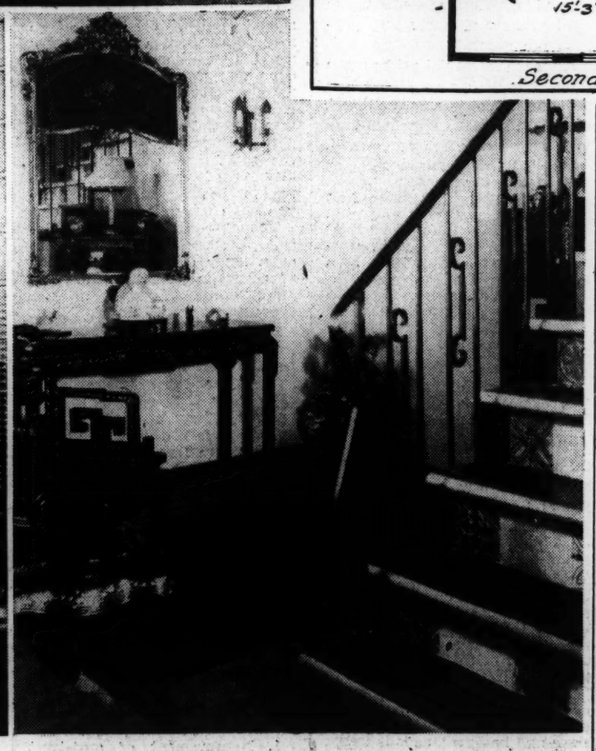
With the entrance hall, living room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, the second is given over to three bedrooms and a bath. The roof on three sides has been converted into sun-decks, but may be used as sleeping rooms in warm weather. Total cost, about $12,000.











Architect, Fred Nansen, Binghamton

This seven-room house in Binghamton, N. Y., offers an extraordinary degree of comfort in a city home, for there are sun decks on three sides opening off the bedrooms. These decks are normally roofless, but may have summer awnings, benefiting from all breezes. . . . The glass tile partition between the dining and living rooms has a blue tint, and the opening is faced with polished metal, matching the window frames. . . . Chinese motives rule in the hall, where the stairway has wrought iron rail and the risers are inlaid with tile

Hooked Rugs Exhibition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An unusual display of hooked rugs will be part of an all-week exhibit of arts and crafts, beginning Monday, May 2, at South End House, 48 Rutland Street, under the auspices of the Adult Recreation Project.

The women who wove the rugs will be present on Wednesday, May 4, from 1:30 until 10, when the class will give a demonstration of its skill and will show many new designs and combinations of colors in its finished products.

One of the purposes of the display is to interest people of the city in supplying material from which these rugs are made—odds and ends of soft durable cotton and wool. Old garments, woolen underwear, linen and cotton goods are acceptable. These materials are to be dyed before they are cut into strips and used to weave the rugs on their foundation of canvas or burlap.

The visitor to the exhibition will find older women who learned this form of handicraft on the farms of Maine and Nova Scotia, making gifts for their children and grandchildren. A bride in the class is helping to furnish her home by hooking rugs in the fashion of Colonial housewives. Younger women are making them for hope chests.

The South End crafters will be glad to send for any materials that can be donated for their rugs; or old clothing may be left at South End House, 48 Rutland Street, Boston.

New York Auctions

On Thursday and Friday afternoons, May 5 and 6, the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries will sell by auction the entire collection of the Colonial Antique Shop of Boston, Mass., and the private collection of Harold S. Hanks of Wellesley, Mass.

Included in American furniture are banjo, shelf, and tall-case clocks by well known makers, and labeled mirrors; hooked rugs; decorations; also a collection of mechcanical penny banks. A silver flat-topped tankard by William Vilant of Philadelphia, working 1725, is an item in a small lot of silver. All these objects will be on exhibition from April 30 until the days of sale.

The Cortlandt F. Bishop collection of United States and foreign postage stamps, comprising 772 lots and including many rarities, will be sold by auction at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries (N. Y. C.) the afternoons of May 9 and 10. Catalogued by Walter S. Scott, this collection will be on exhibition from May 2 until the days of sale.

At the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, English, French and Italian period furnishings of Mrs. James P. Donahue will be sold on the afternoons of May 5, 6, 7, together with other decorative material from several sources. The variety is extensive, including oriental and south European rugs and fabrics of late Renaissance to recent times, also bronzes and sculptures of those centuries, as well as Chinese porcelains and pottery, wood and bronze figures. Table glass, china, linens and laces, indicate the diversity of the material, exhibition of which extends from April 30 to the sale day.

Wedgwood Club Meeting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The March meeting of the Wedgwood Club in Boston, had the members of the Rushlight Club as guests to hear Mrs. Charles F. Gorely, Jr., speak on Wedgwood's Lamps and Lighting Devices from the standpoint of a student of eighteenth century life and literature.

In the days of Wedgwood there was a "Lunar Society," a remarkable group of scientific men who kept in touch with new scientific discoveries, inventions and observations, especially regarding lighting devices. Extracts from Wedgwood's notes and correspondence give many references to the use of the tin tube, peg lamps, candleholders and wax and water candlesticks, Argand's patent burner, double burners, reversible covers, hanging and table lamps, Spanish lamps, Italian lanthorns, and even tea kettles.

As early as 1769, lamps formed a very important class of Wedgwood's productions and he advertised "various kinds of lamps . . . useful and ornamental . . . fit for chambers, halls, staircases, etc." He helped to popularize Argand's patent burners by using them in many of his lamps. The dolphin candlestick, the caryatid candlestick and covers with taper holders, were illustrated and explained from examples of members' collections which were on display.

M. M. S.

To Conceal Nailheads

To prevent nailheads from showing through newly applied paint, countersink all nails and prime with paint. After drying, fill the opening with a pure white lead putty before applying two coats of paint.

Bottle Collecting

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An entertaining as well as instructive informal talk on "Adventures in Bottle Collecting" was given by Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins at the April meeting of the National Early American Glass Club. Her own collection was made several years ago for the purpose of interesting a small boy who now is the curator of a large Massachusetts Museum. Author of the book "Cambridge Glass," Mrs. Watkins modestly said the collection had little commercial value, but it had achieved its purpose, and incidentally had stimulated the activities of many other persons.

* * *

The earliest American bottles were English or Dutch, and these were used by the pioneer settlers whose documents may be found in the Probate Records of Essex County. Up to 1700, there is mention of but few black bottles, as the round type were far more common. Early inventories mention cases of bottles. English examples are often identified by dates on the side. Early in 1700 forms changed to shorter necks, pudgy body, and the bottom pushed up, bell-shaped. Towards the middle of the century, the sides became straighter, the necks shorter, and the bell shaped bottom made still deeper. As the 1700's continued, types became more and more slender.

The first clear or fancy-colored bottles in this country were made by Baron Stiegel, who copied the imported models, principally Dutch. Today we find many of Stiegel type, of German origin but of inferior glass and engraving. Sea captains' chests contain many interesting ones of this sort. One most unusual shape which the speaker showed was like a tea caddy, Stiegel type, made for the Boston market. Another was lavender with ribbing, fragile, lovely, and much admired.

* * *

About 1765, smelling salts containers came in, the earliest not having glass stoppers, but corks. Those with molded sunburst on the side are attributed to South Jersey. Both the New England Glass factory at Cambridge and the Boston and Sandwich Company made this shape. The New England Glass Bottle Company at East Cambridge, founded by Deming Jarves, made bottles from 1826 on, and they advertised round and octagon flasks, ink bottles, preserve jars, seven-gallon wicker demijohns and many other types. The Boston Crown Glass Company had to promise to make 4000 bottles a year in order to obtain tax exemption.

The speaker told of an interesting experience within a year or two when a wall at Harvard Hall, Cambridge, was torn down and behind it were found hundreds of fragments of bottles marked "New England Glass Bottle Company."

Many were other types which Mrs. Watkins mentioned, emphasizing the fact that one can have much fun, as well as learn a great deal about glass, by collecting only bottles.

Orange Ranks First

The 1938 truck exhibit at the Automobile Show in New York's Grand Central Palace featured colors selected for safety. Recent tests indicate that orange can be seen on the road more clearly and at a greater distance than any other color. Red is a close second.

The 1938 Book Of Small Houses

Of the making of house plans there is no end—and we are glad this is true, since they give stimulating pleasure to so many people. Whether planning is a lively immediate prospect or a far-away one, or no prospect at all (since one expects to stay on and on where one now is) there are inexhaustible possibilities of enjoyment in looking over new quarters as they are pictured in plans, landscaped exteriors and furnished interiors.

Many of the 131 homes shown in The 1938 Book of Small Houses (Simon and Schuster, New York: $1.96) fall in the $2,500 to $4,000 group, but 20 or more are at lower figures. There is even a three-room house which cost a Seattle man only $1,000, with a fireplace and a living room 20 feet by 13 feet, 6 inches. But the kitchen is little—8 feet by 6 feet—and the bedrooms and bathroom are each about that size. At the other end of the scale are houses of 9 or 10 rooms and garage that cost around $12,000, with numerous examples between $5,000 and $10,000.

As was true of the book of similar title for 1936, the page size is 9 inches by 12, and it is made up of selections from the previous year's issues of Architectural Forum, the compilation by editors of that magazine. Their experience with that '36 book, which had the surprising sale of 35,000, led them to expand the first idea by including short chapters by top-ranking specialists on the chief matters an owner has to consider when building.

The chairman of the Housing Committee of the American Institute of Architects writes of the services the architect offers. The president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards states what should be expected from the broker, and J. C. Nichols of Kansas writes of The Builder, listing 60-odd details of sound practice in these days. Landscaping is considered by the president of the American National Society; interior decoration and mortgages by competent authorities and the FHA by Administrator McDonald.

There is much more, for this is not merely a book of pictures. Construction details are summarized for each house, and notes are appended. A dozen of the Resettlement Administration projects are outlined and the types of houses erected on them are fully presented, as developed by Federal research and judgment for several regions and purposes. An inside cover pocket holds copies of four bulletins issued by the FHA to aid prospective builders of small houses. One gets a lot for one-ninety-six, in this book.

C. G. B.

Consider Air Conditioning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

These are the days when the prospective home owner begins planning his new house. The long evenings offer the best imaginable opportunity for leisurely, careful study of the various elements that are to go into the home. One of these elements is air conditioning, a feature which has gained rapidly in popularity.

Resale possibilities should always be considered in planning a home. Unusual designs and appearance, for example, although they may have great appeal for the builder, may constitute a real hindrance if need arises for disposing of the property. It is important to consider the features that are most likely to strengthen the resale possibilities of the property. Even though the new structure is to be very moderate in price, it may seem obsolete within a few years unless the house is designed and constructed to permit eventual complete air conditioning of it.

* * *

Many persons think only of air conditioning for the summer months. Actually cooling is only one feature of a number. True air conditioning is fully as important for winter as it is for summer. In fact, the recommended approach is, to start with the heating plant, providing for winter air conditioning first, if all features cannot be purchased at one time, and arranging so that the summer elements may be added at a minimum of cost.

For winter, true air conditioning must including heating, humidifying and circulating the air. For summer, it must include cooling, de-humidifying and circulating the air; and preferably, cleansing the air at all times.

Excess moisture, which makes persons uncomfortable in the summer because it increases the feeling of heat, is as desirable in the winter as it is objectionable in July and August. If moisture is added to the air in winter, it enables the householders to manage with a somewhat smaller consumption of fuel. This humidification also serves to protect furniture and fittings from excessive drying out.

* * *

Maintaining the proper amount of moisure in the air is a definite aid to comfort, but it cannot be done by the old hit-or-miss system of containers hung on the back of radiators, furnace pans and the like. To be effective, humidification must be supplied by definitely controlled electro-mechanical means.

By making arrangements for year-round, actual, air conditioning when the new house is built, it is possible to obtain all the necessary winter features at the start and then if necessary, defer the addition of the summer advantages until some later date. Planning the system as a whole at the beginning ensures the installation of the correct basic facilities at the start and makes certain also that the proper distribution system will be ready for the summer conditioning.

Air conditioning is in the minds of more and more present and prospective house owners. It may be no exaggeration to say that the day will come when it will be as much taken for granted as correct bathroom and kitchen equipment.

English Carpet Fashions

London

Simplicity, it is predicted, will be the keynote of the new carpet designs this year. Tones will be soft with no harsh colors predominating. Carpets will be pleasant to look at, with nothing to distract the attention.

For those who can afford the higher grades the trend is definitely towards Iranian designs, but the manufacturer is treating these motives in a bright, modern way, in some instances the black which appears in some orientals being eliminated. Black in carpet designs is not popular in England, even though the reproduction may be almost a pure copy of the traditional pattern, brown is sometimes being preferred. One such design shows the Iranian feather, which is familiar in some of the fine antique carpets made in Persia.

Stipple is introduced in some of the new weaves, and there is a renewed interest in tone. This is generally seen in a small all-over design effect which may take the place of the self-color, pile types. The all-over treatment has the advantage of not showing footmarks, one of the great drawbacks to the plain pile sort. Many of the all-over designs are so small that they resemble a plain surface.

* * *

A zebra-skin pattern in tones of beige and brown, with a hint of orange so inconspicuous as to be almost unnoticed, gives an excellent effect. Greens and fawns will be popular, with the new shade of rust and copper much in evidence. Rust would be an excellent choice for a north room where a warm tone is needed. Rose will also be seen, mostly for bedroom carpets, and blue may re-appear in some of the new designs, mainly those with a Chinese or Persian influence.

A trend toward floral effects, treated in the modern manner, is noticeable. One such idea is carried out in a soft tone of green and off-white, with individual sprays of flowers on the green background. Another new pattern is a simple fernfrond, all-over effect in tufted seamless Axminster, the treatment being decidedly modern.

At the British Industries Fair at Earls Court, another new design seen has almost a moire-silk effect, in three shades of camel and brown, showing a thick border of oak leaves in the new rust tone, with a glint of mulberry in its depths. The center of the carpet shows an all-over effect with little oak leaves scattered over it.

* * *

Another distinctive example has a French chintz design on a background of bottle green, with blobby flowers in white, black and dull orange, the clusters treated almost like a pen and ink sketch. Still another shows sprays of magnolia in bunches, the leaves treated modernistically in greens and browns against the white blooms.

British manufacturers can now reproduce on their looms the beautiful color harmony of an Oriental carpet, the traditional patterns being faithfully reproduced. It is possible today to buy an Iranian reproduction design, British-made carpet for less than 20 pounds. Despite this advance in design and quality, an all-round reduction of 10 per cent in the price of carpets brings them within the range of even the small purse.

Change to automatic oil heating!
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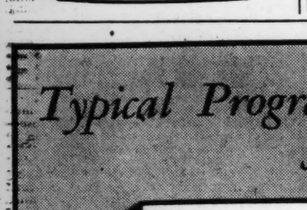

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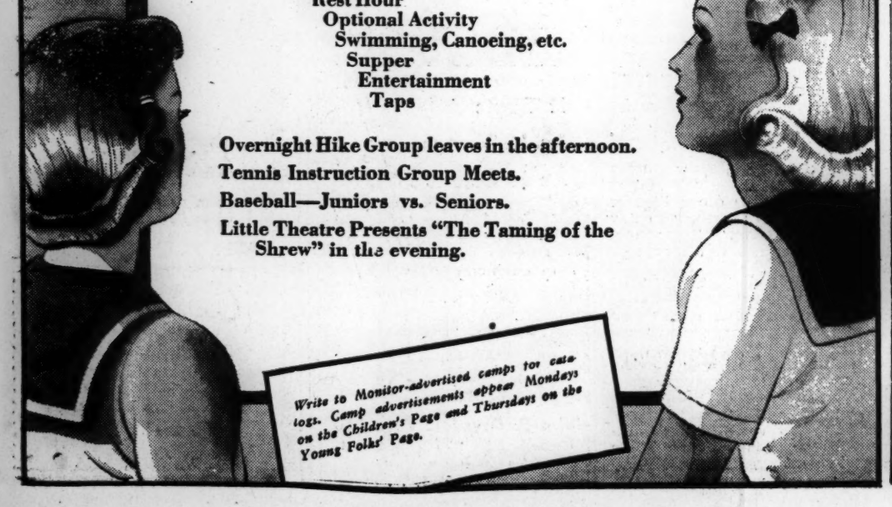
Typical Program at a Monitor-Advertised Summer Camp

Reveille
Morning Dip (optional)
Breakfast
Assembly, Inspection
Choice of Activities—Crafts,
Tennis, Riding, Games
Swimming for All
Dinner
Rest Hour
Optional Activity
Swimming, Canoeing, etc.
Supper
Entertainment
Taps

Overnight Hike Group leaves in the afternoon.
Tennis Instruction Group Meets.
Baseball—Juniors vs. Seniors.
Little Theatre Presents "The Taming of the Shrew" in the evening.



Write to Monitor-advertised camps for catalogs. Camp advertisements appear Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.

AN OLD BEACON HILL HOME IS BEING BROKEN UP
There will be a private sale of its contents on the premises under a plan whereby each article, marked with its price, will be left in place for inspection and sale. Attractive (and useful!) antique and other tables, chairs, mirrors, chests of drawers, old highboy, antique secretary, old blanket chest, tall hall clock, Oriental chest of drawers, Chinese table screen, Spode Red Tower dinner sets, some rugs, drapes, pictures and other articles of household equipment. House open daily April 29th-May 7th, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
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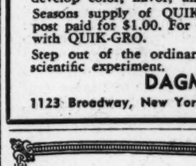

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Formula same as used by New Jersey Experimental Station. Soil-Less Gardening depends on correct formula to develop color, flavor, and fragrance. QUIK-GRO possesses this in abundance. Seasons supply of QUIK-GRO for 6 square feet with illustrated instructions post paid for $1.00. For 120 square feet $5.00. $100 cash for best plants grown with QUIK-GRO.
Step out of the ordinary—thrill to the sensation of the year—try this new scientific experiment.
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Send for FREE Idea Booklet of Map Systems
MOORE Maptacks
Shows modern methods of keeping visible geographic records of sales, etc.
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Vacation Camp as a Character Laboratory

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Caliber of Leadership a Point In Choosing a Camp

If Children Are to Gain in Character Experiences The Camp's Leaders Are the First Consideration

By a Camp Director

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a friend and counselor of boys and girls, I would like to consider with parents and guardians the matter of a suitable camp for their children this season. Much has been written on the subject; but I feel that many of us would do well to sum up in black and white the essential purpose of a camping experience, the important factors of choice, and an approximation of the outcomes to be expected from such an investment on our part.

My concept of camp is of a place where a selected group of boys or girls comes under the supervision of leaders of children for the twofold purpose of achieving a beneficial vacation, and to learn through experience the essentials of character. If the personnel of the camp is of sufficiently high caliber to be worthy leaders and companions for our sons, the buildings and locations and programs will be of a suitable caliber. This standard of judgment would reduce the choice of a camp to the measurement of the caliber of the people conducting the camp.

The vast majority of camp directors are fortunately sincere educators whose sense of responsibility to parents and to society at large is a sincere and grave one. Most of them respect the individuality of each boy or girl placed in their care, and aim to provide an atmosphere in which each may expand and grow, and ultimately come to some consciousness of what he is and what he may become.

Individual Needs to Be Met

Parents sometimes select a camp because of personal attachment, and wonder why the results are disappointing. John and Jerry are cousins or pals, and John wants to go where Jerry goes. But the camp for John may be an antagonistic environment for Jerry. Children need different types of guidance. The camp, as much as the school, should be chosen to fit the individual child.

Left to his own decision, I believe that the average child will choose to be with that camp director whom he feels understands him, and who will seek to give him in camp those activities and experiences which will develop the best side of his own individuality. I recently asked a group of boys why they so loved their teacher, and their response was unanimous: "Because he is really interested in us."

In placing my son or daughter in a summer camp—and there is no doubt in my mind that camp is the logical place for them to spend their summer vacation—I should first of all want to know the director and meet the ideas he cherishes face to face. I should ask him what his concept of camp is, and what he counts as his satisfactions in living. I should want to know how well he knows God, and what place religion and ethics play in the intimate daily life of the camp. I should want to know something of the ideals of his counselors, and their personal habits when in camp. If these stacked up with what I want my child to recognize as good or desirable, I think that I would trust him to provide a suitable location, equipment and program, although I would investigate these also if it were possible.

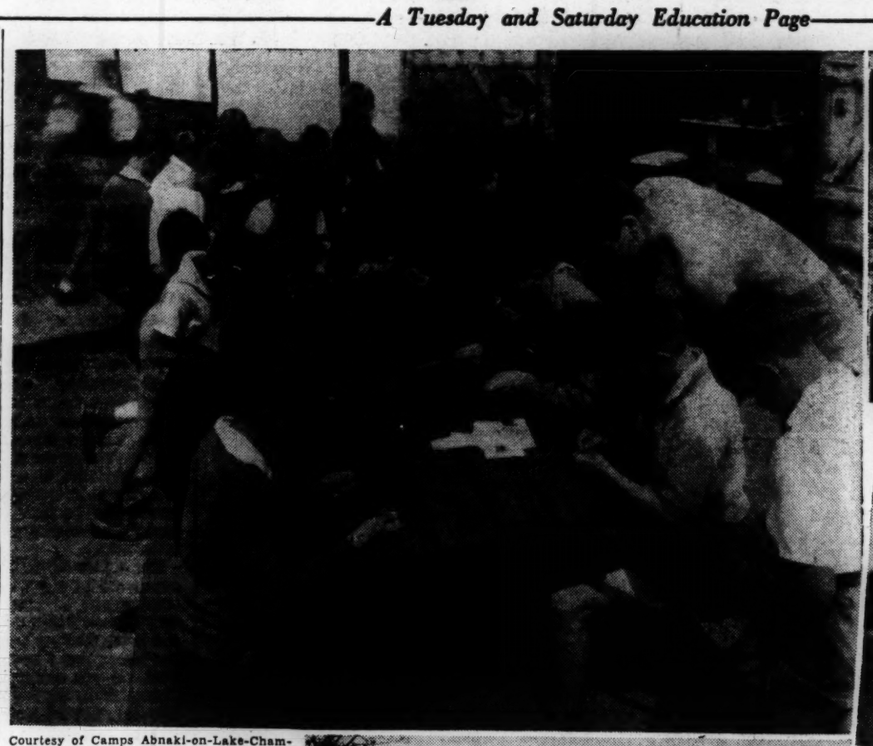
Leisure Time Of Great Importance

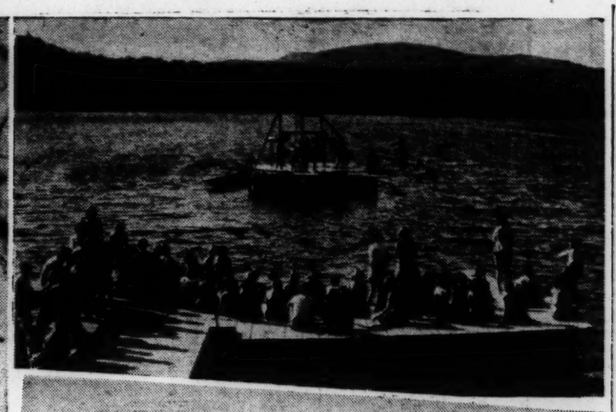
It is my experience that a child's development is greatly affected during his leisure time, and that the summer vacation is a period of great possibilities for the formation of enduring character values, even as it is the most dangerous when improperly utilized.

In my Saturday tramping clubs in New York City I have had children from many walks of life who have gone to camp, or who have spent the summer on their parents' estates, at grandmother's farm or at home in the city. Without exception, I would say that the child who has had the benefit of a really good camping experience has a richer background of understanding how to live and play with his fellows, be he eight or sixteen. The values of the inner life, the basic concepts of social relationships, are deepened and broadened immeasurably and subtly by eight or nine weeks' association of the right type of boys with each other in the company of the right type of boy leaders. Perhaps this is even more true of girl campers.

I know that I need not dwell upon taking into consideration the child's interests, hobbies, likes and needs, for these have long been appreciated as determinants of location and program, distance from home, etc. Every camp booklet stresses these.

Read the beautiful brochures sent to you by eager camp owners, listen to what your friends have to say of the merits of the camps to which their children go, and then talk to the director whose thought you like. If you would choose him as a "third parent" for your child, and your child and he strike up a friendship while they talk alone in your house, and the camp stands for the religious values you respect, then you are well on the way to choosing an experience for your boy or girl whose benefits will extend far down the bright years ahead.





Courtesy of Camps Abnaki-on-Lake-Champlain, North Hero, Vt.; Sargent, Peterboro, N. H.; Sebowisha, Greenwood, Maine; Shady Lawn Farm, Oakdale, Calif.; Tam-A-Rack, Orr's Island, Maine.

Upper Row: Left—Learning by Doing. Making Indian Moccasins and Other Handiwork. Craft and Hobby Work Is an Important Side of Camp Life and Character Development. Right Above—A Body of Water in All Its Changes and Beauty Becomes a Part of Every Camper's Memories. Right Center—Farm Animals and Simple Farm Experiences Are Known to Few Children These Days Except as a Good Camp Provides Them. Lower Row: Left—Dancing Is Now a Part of Many Camps. Right—Co-operative Endeavor, Each With a Task for the Group

They Need Not Sing in Monotones

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We used to think that if a child could not sing, well he simply could not sing, and that was the end of it. But modern education has done away with such a notion. There are school music teachers who will tell you that no child is "tone deaf," no child is a "monotone." Some children need special music work to enable them to learn to hear differences in pitch; but we know of children who, under such guidance, have been taught to hear and therefore to make differences in tone. There used to be a superstition that some children "simply couldn't spell." It was even supposed to be inherited! Modern education exposed the fallacy of that, by intelligent teaching. Today the enlightened teacher of school music proves, just as the writers of our first two letters have proved, that a child does not need to sing in a monotone—Editor of The Parent.

Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Due to the fact that I have come into contact with so many monotones (so called), adult and children, I wish to relate my little story.

In my kindergarten experience at Pasadena, California, I discovered that many of these children were just put into a class where they were hopelessly told they could not sing. I realized this was not true so began to study what voice really is. It is an outward expression of an inner thought. The child's desire to share his thoughts can be awakened by getting the child interested in something within his experience. The boy I have in mind always wanted to be an engineer. So I took a train whistle for an example. We listened to one whistle, then another, until he could tell which were higher or lower pitched. And I can say that within a short time after finding a few tones he was eager for more. Ability in anything, even in discerning the difference between tones, comes with interest in it, and it is up to us teachers and parents to find what a child's interests are.

Every normal voice is beautiful.

(Mrs.) J. B. L.

The Ukulele Helped

New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Perhaps some of you have a child who does not sing well. I have a 10-year-old boy who has always sung in a monotone. When he was younger I tried to have him sing higher, but I made no headway with him until the other day when I bought a ukulele. I really purchased the ukulele for another child, and was considering buying this boy a mandolin on which he could play the air without having to sing.

The uke was a favorite the moment it arrived. The instruction book was so simple both boys were able to play two songs by the end of the day.

We found out that with a lot of help our boy could sing the old-time songs in a low key. The trouble wasn't with the boy, but with the instructor, for we found that if the child was started low enough he could do fairly well.

This incident reminds me that so often we omit hard tasks. Even if we don't excel in certain subjects, that is no reason why we should evade them. Sometimes there is a pleasant way of cultivating our lesser talents. It is up to us to find that way.

(Mrs.) E. C.

In Praise of Judicious Praise

Canada

Dear Editor:

Although not a parent I always read this column with interest, as I have been a teacher for many years; and have also had small nieces staying with me and going to school with me.

I find that children reflect the mental atmosphere of the adult. If we are in control of ourselves, and are cheerful and orderly and busy, they are, too. It's astonishing how receptive they are.

We mustn't take the attitude that just because we're older what we say is always right. Rather we should listen to their ideas and accept any good ones. I find that if I give them credit for being helpful and good, and am not suspicious or resentful, they'll almost always respond with kindness and honesty.

I have dealt with children whose parents solemnly told me were "just bad" and "incorrigible" and have had so little trouble with them that their parents have been astonished.

The mother whose letter this is in answer to spoke of having difficulty in getting children to be tidy. I find that praise of achievement is better than fining for misdeeds. Commending good work or behavior in a child not only helps and encourages him, but makes the others anxious to be praised, too, and they will copy him.

I think the secret is not to set ourselves over the children because of added years or stature, but to be friends with them first, and realize their wonderful possibilities.

(Mrs.) M. McI.

(A Saturday Column)

Music With Little Tots

This Teacher and Mother Tells How to Start Them Early

Home Piano Play for the Little Child—2

By Madelon Willman Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, more than ever before, mothers are striving to provide for their children experiences in the home which will reflect to them happiness, harmony, and security. In this search, the piano must not be overlooked. If used to its fullest capacity, it represents a significant factor in creating home-happiness. Let us see just how the piano can be used to greater advantage in the home.

Let's Begin With the Baby

What are some piano adventures for the very youngest in the family? The infant, conscious of the world of sound, shrinks from loud, discordant noises but responds happily to pleasant sounds. Why not, then, some piano music, "just for Baby"? Many mothers sing to their babies during the bath hour or when tucking them off to sleep, but few realize that a small infant enjoys instrumental music, too.

When our daughter was three weeks old, she was introduced to piano music. Immediately following the noon feeding, I would carry her to the living-room to rest while I played softly at the piano. The first days she remained quiet for perhaps two minutes. At any sign of fretting the music stopped. Each day I lengthened the music time slightly, until, at three months, our baby listened happily for ten or fifteen minutes.

How does a baby respond to such harmonies? At first, I am sure, our baby only associated the pleasant sounds with her physical feelings of well-fed satisfaction. Later, she began to show appreciation by smiling, cooing, kicking, and waving her arms. At four months, she responded with rhythmical jumpy movements of her whole body.

Babies soon show preferences for certain selections in queer little ways only a mother can interpret. For instance, one little girl always crowed happily to the swinging rhythm of "Baby's Boat" (Gaynor), but it took the waltz theme from "Danse Macabre" (Saint-Saëns), to quiet the whimperings of her baby brother.

During the later months of babyhood when the baby sits up and plays with toys, he enjoys piano selections with steady swinging or marching rhythms. In his high-chair, he pounds his spoon on an inverted wooden bowl, or shakes his rattles gleefully to Mother's piano playing.

The Toddler Keeps Time

While mastering the complications of walking and talking, a baby's world is very full of exciting experiences. Mother, watching his experiments and development, wonders just what she can contribute to enhance his delight in his physical achievements.

She sees him hanging to the arm of a rocking-chair. He sways unsteadily, back and forth. Going to the piano, Mother plays a firm swinging piece in time with the rocking. Baby smiles his approval. Now he is walking slowly, and again appropriate music adds satisfaction. He tries it on tip-toe; he crawls, he hops; and then, one day, he discovers the best of all sports—running! To gay music he does all these over and over. To him it is just play, but the observing mother sees that the rhythmical repetitions help him to gain poise, balance, and firm control of his little body.

The toddler also enjoys singing at the piano with his mother. Sitting on her lap, he pats the pictures, turns pages, and points to favorite songs with definite orders to "play, play!" Soon the day comes when he first approaches the piano alone and begins pounding—yes, pounding—away at the keys.

"Oh, Baby, Poor piano!" says the wise Mother without scolding. "See, Teddy-bear is holding his ears. He doesn't like such music. Try to treat the piano as you do Teddy, gently, kindly." Or, "Do not spank the piano, dear; pat it!" "Make the piano sing for Mother and Teddy."

Mothers may express distaste for pounding with variables adequate to meet particular situations. The child soon understands that as long as he produces pleasant sounds he may be privileged to play. He enjoys imitating older persons, swaying from side to side, singing lustily, wordlessly, as he presses down the keys. A small stool placed beneath his feet will give him greater comfort and encourage more playing experiments.

The pounding tendencies of the run-around child may be utilized by substituting a small drum for kitchen pans and spoons. To the rhythm of the drum beats, Mother adds marching music. Baby thinks, "This is fun!" and demands more of it. Other percussion instruments may be procured: the tambourine; the triangle; cymbals, or rhythm sticks. The game increases in charm when Daddy and the other children join in the band.

With just a little playful practice, most children soon learn to beat steadily. When this stage is reached, usually between the age of two-and-a-half and three, the transition may be made to transfer the rhythmical accompaniment directly to the piano.

This is easily the most gratifying age for working with any small child. At the piano, Mother marks two black keys with little special signs. With his fingers curled into chubby fists, Baby strikes these keys just as he did his drum, only softly, sweetly. Now he is a train drawing into the station. "Choo, choo, choo," sing his hands in the bass; then Mother begins to play. It is a real piece, a real song. Anyway they go together merrily playing a real duet! In the book "Pianorhythms," (Davis), fascinating, tuneful duets are so arranged that the mother plays and sings while the child furnishes accompaniments in treble or bass. The resultant effect is dramatic and thrilling to both performers and listeners.

Guard Against Exploiting Child

Everyone will be astonished at the three-year-old player. Consequently, parents need to guard against exploiting the child, and to protect him from the injustice of "showing off." The child should feel pride and happiness in sharing his little pieces, but appreciation of the music rather than the quality of performance should receive the emphasis of attention.

Suggested music materials for piano play with young children:

"Singing Time," Coleman & Thorn, The John Day Company.
"Songs for the Nursery School," MacCarteney, Willis Music Company.
"Step-a-Song," Cumpson, The Simcoe Publishing Company.
"First Month at the Piano," Mana-Zucca, Clayton F. Summy Company.
"Pianorhythms," Davis, H. T. Fitz-Simons Company.
"Characteristic Rhythms for Children," Schmidt, A. S. Barnes & Company.
"Rote Pieces for Rhythm Band," Diller & Page, G. Schirmer, Inc.
"Sylvan Sketches," Helm, Boston Music Company.
"The Children's Hour," Books I & II, Haywood, The Sam Fox Publishing Company.

A third article in this series will run next Saturday.

Courtesy of New York City Department of Schools

School Is in Session!

The bicycles tell it. And quite a parking problem to meet here, as with almost any big city high school. A job for the student council in most places.

Arabic and Islamic

A summer seminar in Arabic and Islamic Studies, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, will be held at Princeton University. For detailed information address Dr. Nabih A. Faris, 58 Mercer Street, Princeton, N. J.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because simple playthings for children are important to their growth, it is good at all seasons of the year to consider what play materials at hand will best meet a child's play needs. Toys are everywhere displayed; but have the possibilities of earth, sand, sawdust, woodshavings, clay, water, wood, dress-up trunks, and participation toys been completely considered by parents and teachers? This column, prepared by experts in the field of constructive play, presents each Saturday for nine weeks a few helps for parents and teachers of little children.

VI

Dolls as Play Material

The use of paper dolls cut from magazines and played with, in a hat box house, furnished with paper furniture, the apple box dollhouse fitted out with tiny wooden furniture, all are very real situations in which play goes on. Some of their dolls should be made by the children. Often these are loved far more than the expensive commercial doll.

Balls as Play Material

The ball is a piece of play equipment beloved by all children and highly beneficial for the fun and zest which catching and throwing promote. Balls result in running, kicking, timing. Today the most popular balls in use by children under eight are five-inch rubber balls for bouncing and rolling, ten inch bladder balls for all-round play, and soccer or case balls,—though indoor balls, hard small rubber balls and tennis balls are also favorites of these years.

With children under six, the ball play is largely throwing. They seldom even try to catch the ball, but frequently pounce and fall upon it or stop its course in order to claim it. Balancing on a big ball is fun. After six years of throwing, the desire to catch the ball and bat it begins to creep into the play and to pattern after the more traditional forms.

A Saturday Feature

Letting the Pupils Help in Running Their School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The scene is a meeting of the Student Council. Two representatives from each Home Room are gathered for their weekly meeting. The chairman and secretary, elected by the group, are at the front of the room. The report of the secretary for the last week's meeting has been read and approved.

"Under the head of 'old business,'" announces the chairman, "I will call for a report from the committee which was to see the principal about a drive for books to increase our school library. John, did your committee see the principal?"

"We did, Mr. Chairman. He wishes our sub-committee to meet with him next Tuesday after school to plan the details."

A Traffic Problem

"Is there any new business?" asks the chairman.

"Mr. Chairman," says a ninth grade boy, rising.

"Arthur Smith."

"We have a problem in school traffic on the second floor, near Room 205, at the first lunch period, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. I have been assigned by Mr. Smith, our faculty sponsor, to that spot for the last month. The two lines of traffic tangle there. It needs a different set-up. Probably one line can be re-routed."

"Will you take that up with Mr. Smith, Arthur? Any other traffic jams?" The chairman waits a moment. In a large modern school of four floors, school traffic problems are very real ones.

"Mr. Chairman."

"Mary Duncan."

"The members of Room 118 asked me to bring before the Council the matter of a radio for the lunchroom. Wouldn't it be pleasant if we could have good music while we eat? Perhaps the ninth grade would buy such a radio for its class gift this year."

Assigning A Job

"Mary, will you, Betty and Jack see the principal about this and give us a report next week. Anything else?"

"Mr. Chairman."

"John."

"The members of 218 think it would be better to have one long home-room period a week, instead of two shorter ones. They asked that the Council discuss this matter."

Then followed a real discussion of this problem. In the forty minutes of the period, several other matters are discussed.

Is this not better school administration than the old autocratic, formal imposition of rules? The Student Council, elected each two months by the pupils, means a share of self-government in school life. It brings reality to learning situations.

Haydn Pearson

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The Home Forum

Rory-Bory

MORAN'S Merry-Go-Round must be the first of its kind to take to the Irish roads in the spring. Most Hobby Horses wait until May in whatever shelter has been provided for them during the winter months. Then they come out in a new green world, where the sun rises early and sets late; where birds fly all day with titbits dangling from their beaks.

Moran's Merry-Go-Round comes to Cloney in April, and settles for a short while on the grassy square in the middle of the village. On a still evening, when any small wind there may be comes from the village out to Foley's Cross and far beyond it, Jamesy can hear the music quite plainly. That sound used to be the first sign to him that the longed-for Hobby Horses had come and were sailing round with the up-and-down motion that makes their riders think that they are galloping—or, at any rate, cantering—past the familiar houses in the square, and the upturned faces of the crowd. But Jamesy does not depend on the music any longer to tell him the good news, for young Moran himself sends word to him by the driver of the bread van. "Tell young Foley," he says, "that the black horse is in great form."

* * *

THIS YEAR THE message had not yet come when Jamesy and his Grandmother went to Cloney, one morning in the middle of Easter holidays, and saw the newly-arrived Merry-Go-Round actually being put together after its journey from the big town where it had spent the winter. Just at first Jamesy did not know what it was; for, until that day, he had always pictured the show as traveling about ready for use, and now the horses themselves still waited in a jumbled heap in one of the big lorries. Without them the Merry-Go-Round was a curious looking affair, though even then there was something faintly familiar about it. But not until Jamesy went over to the lorry with the high boarded sides and, looking between two of those boards, saw the red nostrils and the staring eyes of the horses inside did he know for certain that Moran's Merry-Go-Round had really come.

After that his one idea was to find the black horse he has always chosen as his mount, whenever he gets the chance of riding any of them. "If they have me poor Rory-Bory in undher all them," he muttered, "there won't be much of a gallop left in him, the creature." But the black horse with the queer name had only been pushed into a corner, where he huddled with his head raised above the jumble. Jamesy saw him soon, and went round to the spot where he lay. "You'll soon be got out of this clap-trap, Rory-Bory," he said encouragingly. And so, indeed, he was.

* * *

IT WAS PATRICK MORAN'S own idea, at the beginning of his career, that every one of his Hobby Horses should be given the name of some heavenly body. Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Mars, and as many more as he could think of at the time, or was reminded of by would-be helpers. When all these names had been used, he turned to New Moon and Rising Sun, Morning Star and Evening Star; then, when he was at his wits' end over the naming of the black horse, someone suggested Aurora Borealis. The sound being the important thing to Mr. Moran, he painted the name as he heard it, on the arched black neck. RORY-BORY he printed in white paint; and, as there was no more room, he left it at that. Whether it was the name or the color, or a mixture of both that pleased him so much, Jamesy would never ride any other horse on the Merry-Go-Round. He did not even like to think of the other people who sat on that glossy back all through the summer months.

In his own mind he refused to believe that Rory-Bory went quite as well for anyone else, though his Grandmother told him that this was nonsense. "As long as the yoke spins around the way it does," she said reasonably, "the black lad must keep his place no matter what may happen upon his back." Jamesy knew that she was right, though he pretended not to believe her. "Anyway, he'd sooner it was me," he said doggedly, and Mrs. Foley said no more. "You might as well look for wool in a goat's house," she sometimes says hopelessly, "as to sthrive to turn that young lad off of anny opinion, once he'd have it settled to his own satisfaction.

* * *

THIS APRIL, the coming of the horses meant more to Jamesy Foley than ever before; for, by an almost superhuman effort, he had saved five pennies. He would have had six only for the chocolate Easter egg in Duffy's shop window, where, wrapped in silver paper, it had been too much for him. So one of the pennies had gone into Duffy's till and the Easter egg also was a thing of the past. For that is the way of the world. You can't eat your chocolate egg and have it, too. But, when the time came, and the music of the Merry-Go-Round filled the quiet countryside, Jamesy had five pennies left. That meant five thrilling gallops on Rory-Bory, with one encouraging hand stroking the black neck and the other grasping the brass pole that rose in front of the saddle. Jamesy had promised his grandmother that he would always hold on to that when he rode. "The very same," she said tactfully, "as if it was a reins upon a race horse."

He had meant to take his five rides on two different evenings, but just as soon as he was mounted on the black horse he knew that he would stay there until his pennies were gone. It was all so much more wonderful than he had remembered it to be, and Rory-Bory was so exactly the horse for him, that he settled himself more securely. He even waved a hand in farewell to the little crowd of onlookers; and then, as the horses began to move, forgot those onlookers altogether. He forgot everything in the world except his ride; for to Jamesy the black horse never went round and round, and "merry" was quite a wrong word for such a serious affair. There is nothing "merry" about a dash across country on some official business of great importance; and that is just what Jamesy was doing, though no one knew it but himself. Until the horses had slowed down, he didn't even see the houses they passed and re-passed, or the people who stood below. When the halting of the Merry-Go-Round made him notice the village at all, he looked on it as one of a long string of small towns through which he and Rory-Bory passed with the secret dispatches they carried. Watching him, old Marty Hogan said: "He looks the very same as if he was livin' in a kind of a pause"; which seemed the last word to use of such a thrilling ride.

* * *

THE COLLECTING OF the first penny was such an interruption to Jamesy's train of thought that he gave the whole five at the same time; and young Moran, who swung himself in and out among the horses, promised to tell him when they were spent. So the rider forgot him, too, and didn't even hear the blasts of music that rose and died away as the platform revolved. Jamesy and his gallant steed were miles away and, actually, in sight of their goal when young Moran laid his hand on the painted bridle.

"That's five rides you had," he said apologetically, "so you must get down now." Jamesy could hardly believe it, even when it was repeated for the second time. "But I was just coming to the place," he said desperately, "another few minutes an' I'd be there"; and he blinked quickly and turned his head away.

Then he thought of the handkerchief his grandmother had made him carry, and he remembered that she put it in his other pocket where it could not be mixed up with his five precious pennies. Young Moran was watching him; but, after all, anyone might need a handkerchief and Jamesy groped for it just as the horses stopped. There was something else with it: there was another penny.

So the great ride was accomplished, and the dispatches were delivered; Jamesy scrambled down when the next halt came, and hurried away before he saw anyone else mount the horse that had carried him so well. He had told the whole story to his grandmother before the mystery of the sixth penny occurred to him.

"Howsomever it got in me pocket," he said, "I didn't put it there." Mrs. Foley stooped over the hearth and blew the bellows loudly: "'Tis wropt in mysthery so," she said; and, if she smiled, Jamesy never saw it.

D. M. LARGE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone

A VIEW OF THE ANCIENT ALMONRY AT EVESHAM

CLOSE to the site on which the famous Abbey of Evesham once stood is the old gabled Almonry, facing the green. Its fine oak-timbering, its stone buttresses, and its mellow roof, constitute a link with the far-off monastic days when the Abbey, with which it was associated, was the center of the religious activity of the district.

It is impossible to visit the Almonry without recalling the legend attached to the founding of the Abbey. In the year 701 A. D., a swineherd named Eof, in the service of Ecgwine, Bishop of Worcester, was tending his herd by the river Avon when one of the animals escaped into the forest. During his hunt for it, the boy came upon the ruined chapel of an old religious house, and while there beheld a vision. Filled with astonishment, he fled to the Bishop, and persuaded him to journey to the spot. Having seen the vision for himself, the Bishop decided to found an abbey on the site of the chapel, calling it Eof's-hamme, the meaning of the ancient word "hamme" being waterside meadow.

The almonry was the place from which alms were distributed to the poor, these places varying considerably in type and size. At Bishopstone Church, Wiltshire, for example, it is a kind of covered porch attached to the south transept; at Worcester Cathedral, there used to be two stone tables in the great porch from which the alms were distributed. In other monastic establishments, as at Evesham, the almonry was a separate building of no small importance.

In England the royal almonry still forms a part of the sovereign's household, the officers being the hereditary grand almoner, the lord high almoner, the sub-almoner, and the secretary to the lord high almoner. By virtue of an ancient custom, the lord high almoner had the power to give the first dish from the king's table to whatever poor person he pleased; or, in its place, to give a sum of money, the custom being kept up to this day by the distribution of as many silver pennies as represent the sovereign's age to deserving men and women on Maundy Thursday.

Music Boys of Hawaii

IN THE shadowy pavilion at the end of the pier jutting from the Moana banyan over the moon-silvered water, the music boys gather. Wailing guitar notes drip like summer rain, . . . into the shadowy flood of dusk. . . .

So much a part of Hawaiian life is music today that it is odd to reflect that "Hawaiian" music as we know it now is even less indigenous to the islands than the pineapple, the "foreign *hala*." For it came later. Melody, instruments, arrangement of text in stanza and refrain—all are borrowed; but adapted, subtly modified, assimilated, and remade into something distinctively of the islands, if tinged with reminiscence of its sources.

Hawaiian music of pre-missionary times was a chant accompanied mainly by various kinds of drums, with a little assistance from a primitive nose flute, gourd rattles, swishing split bamboos, and an ineffectual sort of jew's-harp. Though usually described as a monotone, it was really a melody of Oriental type, based on intervals not readily distinguishable to a western ear. The pianist Ignaz Friedman, hearing a Polynesian chant I had brought from the Tuamotu Islands which resembled what one type of old Hawaiian chant must have been, remarked: "It is East Indian." And so it undoubtedly was, in origin.—From "Hawaii, Isles of Enchantment," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Overcoming Discouragement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS no greater temptation besets mankind than the tendency to become indifferent toward life, its duties, and its joys. If not eradicated from thought, such indifference frequently results in a chronic state of boredom. That in general men have not successfully coped with this form of mesmerism is evident to the careful observer who watches mankind rushing along in their quest of enduring satisfaction. Clearly written upon many a careworn face is the evidence of discouragement, discontent, doubt, dread, dismay, defeat.

One who has unwittingly drifted into unhappy boredom finds little in his appointed tasks to arouse interest or the zest of achievement. Viewing the tedium as objective rather than subjective, he may seek relief in a medley of material interests, indulgences, or even excesses. But he finds ere long that the indulgence of material sense affords only fitful satisfaction.

The writer of Ecclesiastes thus records the experience of one who learned that the fluctuating joys of human devising attract but do not satisfy (2:11): "Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labour that I had laboured to do; and, behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit." Chastened by his failure, he further comments (12:13), "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man."

It would seem that humanity might have learned from the Preacher, who had run the gamut of materiality, the folly of seeking progress and enduring peace while disregarding "the whole duty of man." But divine Love, brooding over humankind with fathomless tenderness, sent a messenger in this age, Mary Baker Eddy, who revealed in Christian Science the heavenly corrective for the tedium and the discords of mortal existence, and made plain the basis of Christ Jesus' healing and teaching. This Science offers complete and demonstrable knowledge of Life, God, and of man's eternal, spiritual being. It assures mankind that the true man has never forfeited his divine heritage of peace and joy. Inharmony, therefore, arises from a mistaken sense of God, Life, and of the true man's nature and purpose as Life's witness.

Writing of the true man's nature as the reflection of Life and its radiant beauty, Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 266), "Man is the idea of Spirit; he reflects the beatific presence, illuming the universe with light." She further writes (*ibid.*, p. 63), "Spirit is his primitive and ultimate source of being; God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being." Thus Christian Science declares that the true man does not know evil, nor does evil touch him. Rather does God's man reflect in everlasting splendor all the qualities of God, Life. He is the manifestation or witness of God's infinite serenity and peace. He possesses no will apart from his creator, nor does he seek satisfaction outside the realm of Life or Mind. Through man, God declares His presence and power, and illumines the universe with the radiance of being. As God's reflection, man's function, therefore, is to express Deity.

Reason and revelation inform us that divine Mind is the primal cause of all things, and that Mind is expressed in ideas. In Mind dwell all the realities of existence—vision, action, beauty, intelligence, happiness, endless progress. Mind is Life, and Life is inexhaustible, changeless, pure, holy, untrammeled. Life, God, cannot be interfered with, because Life is omnipotence. Life cannot be obscured, because it is omnipresence. Life cannot be unsatisfying, because it is omniscience. Life is from everlasting to everlasting.

To apply these great truths to human affairs is the problem of today. Through the inspired writings of Mrs. Eddy, based on the Holy Scriptures, this may be accomplished. In the second verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans we read, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." And in the twenty-fourth verse of the fourth chapter of Ephesians it is written, "Put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." This doctrine is in accord with Christian Science. And this Science elucidates these passages by showing that the scientific method of transformation by which true manhood is gained, is the correcting of material belief with spiritual truth. Evil has no reality. Therefore, its denial in the light of omnipotent good constitutes the destruction of the belief. To prove this is not an impossible task because of the ever-presence, power, and reality of God, good.

O weary pilgrim, would you awaken from mortal boredom and discouragement? Then lose your false sense of self in the divine reality of Life. Abandon sour, aimless, resentful, petty, self-centered thinking, for Love-inspired and Life-inspired thinking! As you behold your true identity as God's image, Life's vast realm of beauty and joyous activity will unfold in your consciousness.

No tedium exists in Life's immensity. Neither disintegration, nor fear, nor discontent casts a shadow there, for the light of Love is everywhere. Originality, inspiration, wisdom, happiness, dominion, the opportunity to love and bless gladden human experience. Thus thought awakens to the radiant truth (Science and Health, p. 584) that "the objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded."

Ascent to High Tibet

AT SAKTI, where we purchased barley and maize, we began the ascent of the Chang La. Up a small side valley of Sakti, stuck as it were to the sides of the rock, is the monastery of Taktagh. We climbed up some rough steps and from one of the balconies had a glorious sweeping view across the valley. Clear and deceptively near lay the snow-capped Himalayas; one glistening peak in particular, 57 degrees to the south-west, attracted our attention. . . .

We were thrilled at the view from the summit of the Chang La, which was the first really high pass that we had to cross. The ascent is gradual, the path zigzagging up the valley. Tiny stone huts appear below us, standing in the midst of the rich green fields, which are irrigated, and often swamped, by innumerable small canals. We climbed higher and higher, getting a wider and wider view. I walked until we reached an altitude of 14,435 feet, and I then swung myself astride my grey pony. We came to a large moraine, which showed us that at one time during the ice age glaciers protruded far into the valley. On we went over pasture-land on the mountain-side, diagonally across a flower carpet of the most beautiful forget-me-nots, primulas, yellow ranunculas and large dandelions. Gradually the height and rarity of the air became noticeable, and horses and yaks were forced to stop every minute to get their breath, so we dismounted and went on foot, taking slow steps. In bright sunshine we pitched our tents in a restful green field at an altitude of 16,400 feet. The animals were quickly unloaded and turned out to graze. The yaks wandered far afield, and soon looked like black specks in the distance climbing the steep sides of the hills, while the horses roamed about the meadow and near the brook. . . . The farther one gets from civilisation the greater is the feeling of freedom; man is forgotten, nature is all-sufficient. The rocks by the wayside, the moss and edelweiss bravely forcing themselves to grow at these altitudes, the tiny blue and large white butterflies which flit in the sunshine from bud to bud, all seemed to open their hearts to us. The higher we climbed the darker became the blue sky, and the pure white cumuli clouds seemed to rise sharp against the azure background. Everywhere is this marvellous clearness, this great purity and visibility of the atmosphere. When one has once seen the glorious colours of the Tibetan highlands, though in some respects desolate, then in Europe, even on the clearest day in the Alps, one seems to be gazing through a gauze veil which hides the real colours.—EMIL TRINKLER, in "The Stormswept Roof of Asia." (London: Seeley, Service. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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"Everlasting Punishment"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

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Delicate Wonder

WERE you, white peony, a moon once, were you
A white blossom bird in a garden moon?
Or petaled white note in a moon tune?
Any delicate wonder could be true.

POWER DALTON

Hill Dweller

HE HAD lived so long in the hills; he had watched so many clouds
sail in the sky space, and the cloud shadows flowing under them
over houses and meadows, with the edges of sunlight running after;
he had watched so many storms, and always the coming of sunlight again,
meadowlarks singing, swallows in bright flight weaving—
that he had grown to look with tolerance upon the passions and storms
of men; he had got in him the peace of valley sunsets
when the light moves from the hills like slow breathing,
and the clear bells of the hermit thrush ring in the hemlocks.

FRED LAPE

Six Qualities Make a Traveler

THE qualities required in a good traveler today are no longer heroism and endurance as in olden times, but, I think, a combination of these six things: well-defined Purpose, Adaptability, Courtesy, an intelligent Curiosity about the world, Appreciation of its beauties and achievements and, underlying all of these, a due sense of Gratitude for the privilege of travel. . . .

Gratitude, our sixth and last quality, may seem a strange one to mention among the requirements of a good traveler, but, after all, one should be always profoundly grateful for the privilege and opportunity of travel. It does not by any means come to every one in this world who longs for it. If one sits on Beachy Head, on a summer day, and contemplates the English Channel and the Downs, and finds oneself repeating William Vaughan Moody's lines:

"Who has given to me this sweet
And given my brother dust to eat;
And when will his wage come in?"

one does not go back to the hotel and complain about a hard bed or the price charged for tea. . . .

Christopher Morley, in his charming essay on taking his children to see their first mountains, in Vermont, makes a profound observation: "To make a trip perfect, you need the simplicity of the very lowly, who are gratified with whatever they find." *Gratified* and *grateful* are words that belong to the same state of mind and a certain degree of lowliness is not unbecoming in older pilgrims.

Shall we then define the good traveler, who will be welcome in any country, as one who travels with a conscious purpose; who is willing to adapt himself to unfamiliar conditions and necessary changes in plans which arise *en route:* who tries to keep his sense of humor and his courtesy even when he is tired or hungry or cold; who maintains an intelligent curiosity in people and places and things, and in ways that are new and strange; who throws the emphasis of his reactions toward appreciation, and who never forgets to be grateful for . . . being able to travel. In short, he has a *gift for travel.*—From "Invitation to Travel," by HELEN DEAN FISH. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

R. L. S. in San Francisco

MANY and charming are the parks and squares in the sea-breeze city. . . . The most glamorous of these breathing spots, from a historical angle, is Portsmouth Square just below Chinatown on the harbor side. This was the central plaza of Mexican days when the settlement was called Yerba Buena, and likewise the popular forum and hanging ground of gold rush and Vigilante days. It is now a blessed retreat in the most crowded part of the city, and its spirit is dominated by that of its most celebrated familiar, Robert Louis Stevenson. He used to come here daily when he dwelt on Columbus Avenue near by, and would spend hours yarning with the seamen and tatterdemalion nondescripts who then foregathered here. From such meetings and conversations, subtly guided by him, came many a character, many a plot for his stories. In the center of the square is a Stevenson fountain surmounted by the *Treasure Island* galleon *Hispaniola*, and on the monument's façade are these words from the author's *Christmas Sermon*: "To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy." This statement or creed, an earlier and perhaps finer one than Kipling's *If*, is a benison to this passion-scarred square in oldest San Francisco. I know four business men who have made it a practice to meet once every week in front of the fountain, read Stevenson's creed together, and then repair to some favorite haunt in the Latin quarter for lunch. It is their way, I suppose, of clasping hands before meat.—From "Golden Tapestry of California," by SYDNEY A. CLARK. (New York: McBride.)

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1938

U. S. Tax Threatens Housing Economy 'Sweeps' in Boston

Boston Today

U. S. Tax Demands Threaten Housing

Advocates of low-cost, slum-clearance housing projects were today anxiously seeking legislative action on proposed tax exemption of Federal housing projects, having been warned for a second time that Massachusetts will lose $11,900,000 in Federal housing money unless the municipalities are authorized to waive taxes on these projects.

Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, has issued a warning that favorable Massachusetts action must be taken within 60 days or the $2,900,000 earmarked for a Lowell project and $9,000,000 allotted to Boston will be distributed to other States which have already granted tax exemption.

Such a proposal is now pending before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance which has until

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Civil Service Inquiry Quickens

The Special Legislative Commission investigating alleged civil service violations by the State Unemployment Commission has tentatively set next Wednesday as the day on which it will begin public hearings, Warren Patten, special counsel for the legislative body, said today.

The Commission is headed by Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose.

The investigation thus far, according to Mr. Patten, has implicated a former Republican high State official and a prominent Democratic official now in office. Charges have been made publicly alleging Gov. Charles F. Hurley packed this branch of the State service with Party adherents.

The members of the Unemployment Compensation Commission are Judge Emil Fuchs (D), chairman; former Gov. Frank G. Allen (R), and Senator James P. Meehan (D) of Lawrence.

Departments Push Tobin's Program

Swinging into step with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's "economy drive," the Boston School Committee and the Fire Commissioner offer several economy possibilities, in their respective departments, from pupils sweeping floors to abandonment of "clock winding" by firemen.

School department savings, recommended to the Committee by the Board of Apportionment, include a plan to have pupils sweep the floors in rooms where sewing, manpual training, and cooking are taught. This would save the extra compensation given custodians for the added work required in these rooms as compared with other class rooms.

This plan was opposed by a school superintendent, who countered with the argument that since custodians are hired to keep the buildings clean, why extra compensation for doing just that? As a result the Committee has ordered a complete study of the status and work of custodians, including the extent of extra compensations.

Other economies recommended in the School Department included a $32,000 reduction in the cost of fuel and a $15,000 saving by putting a

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

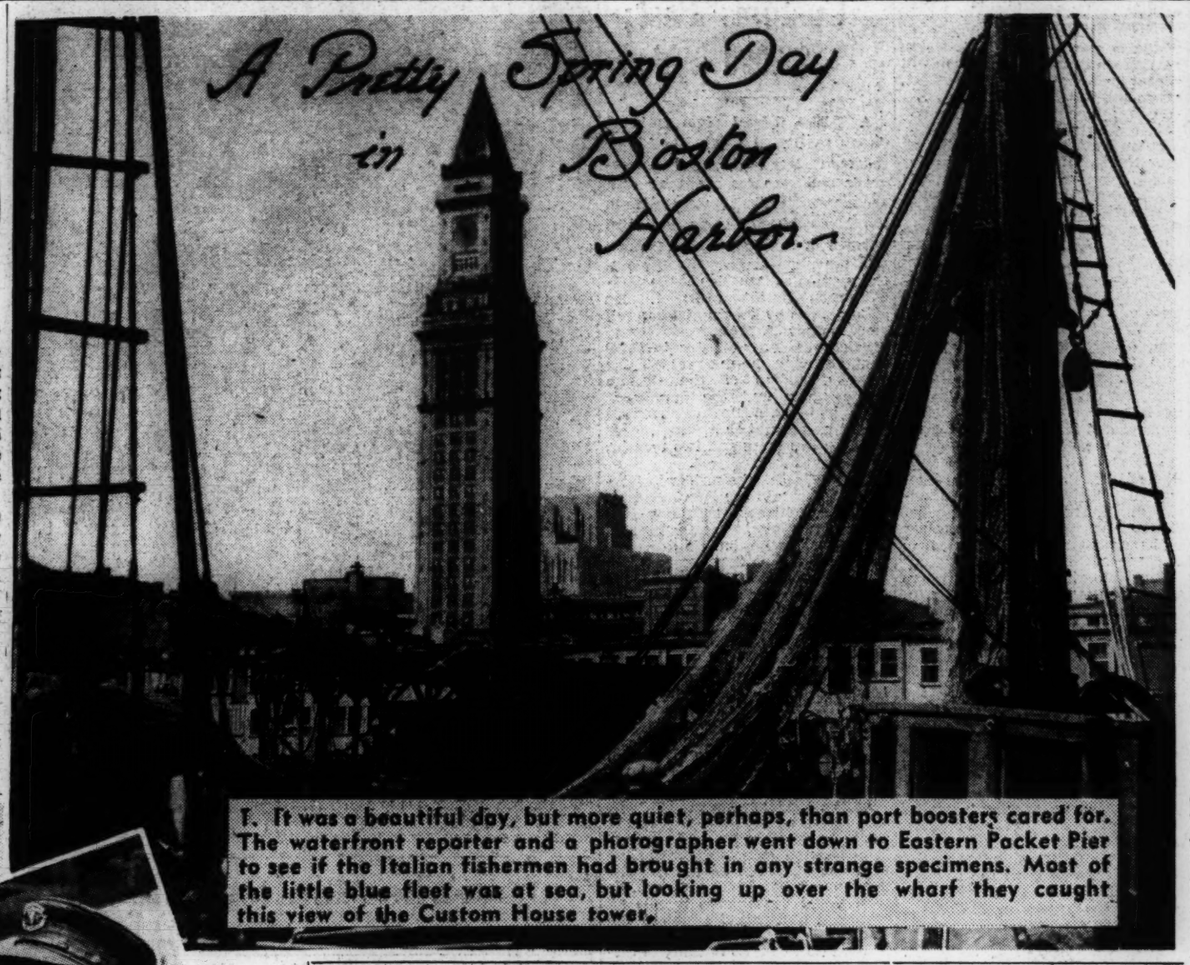
Boston Today

Taxpayers Oppose Road Fund Plan

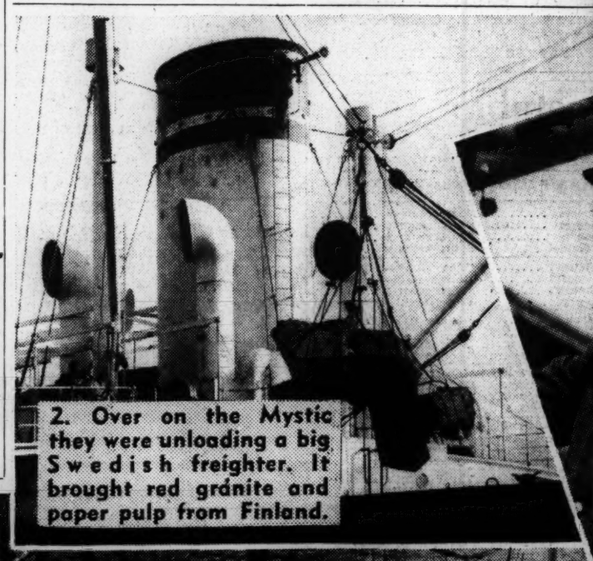
Representatives of motorists' organizations and of taxpayers' associations carried on verbal jousting today, championing and attacking respectively the Senate Ways and Means Committee's recommendation for a $5,000,000 increase in the State budget's highway and maintenance appropriation.

"Pork barrel" legislation was the term applied to the proposal by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

E. C. Benway, head of the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club, called on the Taxpayers Federation to seek a reduction in the gasoline tax "if the Federation is sincere in its efforts to reduce taxes of the small home owners, most of whom own cars"—instead of supporting plans to divert highway funds raised through the gasoline tax, into the fund for general expenses.

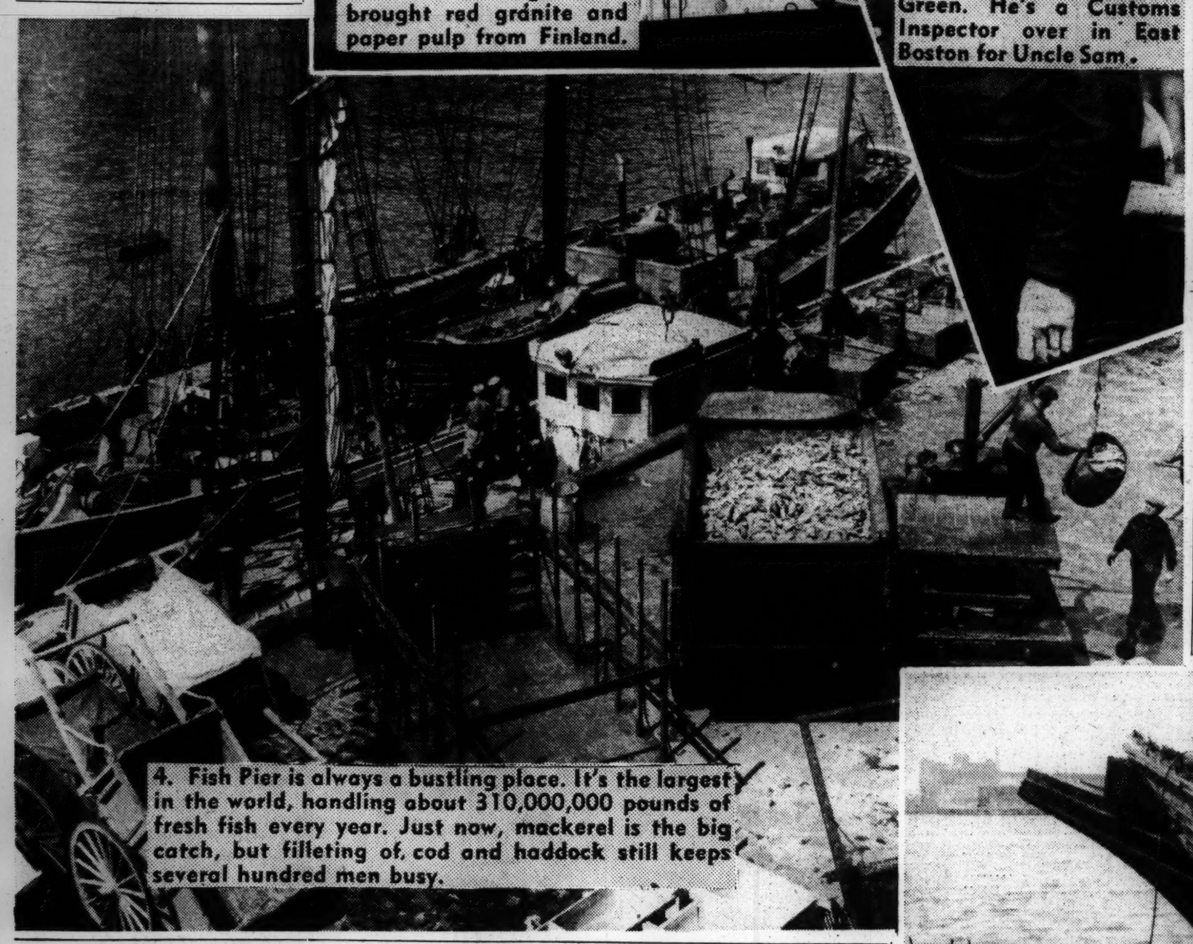


1. It was a beautiful day, but more quiet, perhaps, than port boosters cared for. The waterfront reporter and a photographer went down to Eastern Packet Pier to see if the Italian fishermen had brought in any strange specimens. Most of the little blue fleet was at sea, but looking up over the wharf they caught this view of the Custom House tower.



2. Over on the Mystic they were unloading a big Swedish freighter. It brought red granite and paper pulp from Finland.

3. His name is Michael Green. He's a Customs Inspector over in East Boston for Uncle Sam.



4. Fish Pier is always a bustling place. It's the largest in the world, handling about 310,000,000 pounds of fresh fish every year. Just now, mackerel is the big catch, but filleting of cod and haddock still keeps several hundred men busy.

Preview of Week in Massachusetts

Serious topics, from lawsuits to taxes, will take a back seat in Boston next week, for circus time is here.

Under the vast roof of Boston Garden, folks from the mansions of Beacon Street and the humbler homes of the South End will join in gay, democratic camaraderie to watch whirling aerialists, tumbling clowns, and spangled horses.

Truces that might be expected therefore, this week:

Prospective candidates for the fall elections, such as Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, in the struggle to keep their names on the first pages.

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly in his feud with Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases.

Republicans in their battle with Democrats.

The C. I. O. attacks on the A. F. of L.

Business men versus the New Deal.

Former Gov. James M. Curley's attacks on the veracity of Frederick H. Graves, who testified against him in the City graft cast.

In fact the week calls for people forgetting to be angry, ambitious, or worried, and instead sitting down for six days under the "big top" and eating peanuts.

Statehouse

Budget, Sales Tax, And Reform Activity

In between performances of the circus next week, a certain amount of routine State business will have to be carried on. The Senators, for instance, will be obliged to take their turn at the record-size State budget, now set at $76,065,596 by the Senate Ways and Means Committee. Debate will open Tuesday or Wednesday.

Another group that will be busy will be the House, which is expected to deliver the final coup de grace to the 2 per cent sales tax proposal backed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, possibly on Monday. The Rules Committee will vote the same day whether to press or drop the charges against Judge Arthur P. Stone, of East Cambridge District Court.

Topic of greatest interest to civic groups seeking reform in local governments will be Senate action on the House-approved bill to allow cities, except Boston, to adopt the city manager-proportional representation type of government. This measure, vetoed last year by Governor Hurley, is likely to be signed by him this year, if passed again by the Legislature. It would enable cities to hire business managers and give minorities a voice in community affairs.

City Hall

Budgeteers Near Finish; Tobin Appointments Due?

Under the Statehouse dome is not the only place that budgeteers will be working next week. Reporters claim that in most any public building in Boston into which they walk these days, they find several officials seated around a long table, pencils between their fingers (or teeth), sheaves of figures in front of them and a weary look around the eyes. These are the budgeteers.

In City Hall, the budget-makers expect to wind up their work on Monday—and will they be happy! Having found Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $79,063,530 requested appropriations ($39,158,812 of this for maintenance of city departments) the smallest since 1930, the Committee on Appropriations finished its study of the figures in fast time—less than a week—and will ask formal approval of Council on Monday. The Tobin figures are expected to receive only minor changes.

Appointments Ahead?

The next seven days also may see three new appointments in the official family of the Mayor—a Chairman of the Election Commission, a new Commissioner of Public Works and an Executive Director of the Welfare Department.

Courts

Supreme Tribunal to End Work for Summer Recess

Opening its May session on Monday, the Massachusetts Supreme Court is expected to conclude its work before the week is out, thereby ending the sittings of the full bench until next fall when the members return from circuit.

Important cases pending before the full bench either will be decided this week or kept under advisement through the summer. Among these are an appeal from the Governor's ouster of Howard Haines Murphy, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, and a petition by depositors of a closed small Italian bank against transfer of $900,000, which they claim is their's to the impregnable vaults of a Milan bank.

Grinding slowly but exceeding fine, the wheels of justice will carry a few steps further two cases relating to the last administration of former Mayor Curley, in which all the City is interested because of the serious nature of the charges—bribery of a public official. Principal defendants in the cases are Mr. Curley and his appointee as City Treasurer, Edmund L. Dolan, who are seeking exoneration.

Economics

Mill Wage Slashing Due; Wharfage Rate Hearings

Commencing Monday, the hourly wages of 28,000 men and women working in the woolen and worsted mills of Massachusetts (35,000 of them in New England) will be slashed from 10 to 12½ per cent.

Wharfage charges, levied by the State, railroads, and shipping lines at the Port of Boston, will be examined by Charles B. Gray, of the U. S. Maritime Commission, at hearings in the Federal Building, on Monday and subsequent days.

5. The glory that used to be. Hulks of once proud four and five stackers now tied up at Meridian Street Bridge. What memories they evoke . . .

All pictures by Frank Colby, staff photographer.

Aiken Is Firm In G.O.P. Faith Of New Party

Vermont Governor Holds Republican Way to Be True Progressivism

La Follette Aim

Closely Resembles Beginning of G.O.P., but Slower Way Is Believed Sounder

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was only natural that the news of the La Follette Progressive Party would cause quite a stir in New England. For, although the Republican Party had its origin out in Wisconsin not more than 100 miles from the agricultural pavilion on the University of Wisconsin campus where Philip La Follette started his new movement this week, time and politics have made Yankee-land the stronghold of the Grand Old Party.

And because he is perhaps the Party's severest critic as well as Governor of one of the two states that remained faithful to the G. O. P. in 1936, it was only natural that New Englanders would be eager to know how George D. Aiken of Vermont felt about the new Party.

Well, Governor Aiken isn't having any, thank you.

In reply to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor today, the Governor said: "I still place faith in the ability and willingness of the Republican Party to adopt a sound and progressive program as desired by the people and to vigorously carry it out under leadership worthy of that program."

It was the general consensus in political circles today that Governor Aiken was voicing the opinion of most New England Republicans, although the Governor has hardly been a spokesman for the Old Guard wing of the Party.

In fact, the Governor also has rolled up quite a reputation as a critic of the Party largely because he has sounded off against the ultra-conservative, big business element which he believes has dominated the Party, turning it away from the principles embraced by the farmers, mechanics, and middle western pioneers who founded it back in 1856.

The Governor has made it plain that he would like to see the Party returned to the control of the working men and women, moving ahead on liberal but tested ground and expressing a high order of moral ethics and economy.

There is more than a mite, however, of similarity between the origins of the new La Follette Party and the Republican Party of '56.

The Republican Party was a coalition affair that attracted the early settlers of the West and more liberal elements everywhere who had been disappointed in the Administration of Andrew Jackson.

Although Jackson had promised them improved economic opportunities and freedom from the monopolists of that day—and in those days the farmers of the Middle West found themselves in competition with the slave agriculture of the South—his administrative reforms had bogged down in a morass of spoils.

Today the La Follettes, who have long waved a rather vaguely-hued banner of progressivism, seek to build a new Party largely on the basis that Franklin D. Roosevelt has disapointed a large section of people who want improved living through alteration of the economic machinery.

By contrast, Governor Aiken believes that progress must be demonstrated by each individual, thus raising the mass level. He would approach the problem in that slower intensive way, than by any overnight attempt to lift the mass in one bulk effort.

N. H. Car Inspection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 29—The State Motor Vehicle Department has set aside as a highway safety measure the month of May for inspection of all motor vehicles in the State.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Dunean Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, 3:30 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg, Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Track in "Test Pilot." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—

"Ali Baba Goes to Town," with Eddie Cantor. Also Dorothy Lamour in "Last Train From Madrid." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Carole Lombard in "Fools for Scandal." Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 8:25.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Brookline Village—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charles McCarthy. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly. 4, 7:40.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:25. "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Saturdays 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30.

Exeter—
"African Holiday." 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Radio City Revels," featuring Bob Burns and Jack Oakie. 3:18, 6:10, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:07, 8:14. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 3:46, 6:53, 10:04.

Metropolitan—
"College Swing," with Burns & Allen, Martha Raye, Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable and Ben Blue. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. Also Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Four Men and a Prayer." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Boston—
"Everybody's Doing It," featuring Sally Eilers and Preston Foster. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 5:03, 7:25, 10. Stage: Mae West with her own stage show. Moore & Revel, Jack Powell, Juanita and her champions.

Keith Memorial—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." 10:45 a. m., 1:36, 4:29, 7:22, 10:08. Stage Show: Starlight Parade featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey, Nicholas Brothers, the Kraddocks, Don Cummings and Four Cretons.

South Station Theater—
"What Price Safety—Exposing the Building Racket," "Chile, Land of Charm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 5, 8:45. Also W. C. Fields in "The Big Broadcast of 1938." 2:50, 6:25, 10:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis, Henry Fonda and George Brent. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:25. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also "He Couldn't Say No." Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:25.

Hub—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Tremont—
Greta Garbo in "Painted Veil." Also "Three Smart Girls," starring Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown." Also the Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble."

Music

Symphony Hall—
Last Saturday evening concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Program of music by Benny Goodman and his orchestra.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
A diversified program of music will be given by Miss Taylor, Mr. Metcalf, and Mr. Litwin. 2.

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and not quite so cool tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 40's; moderate variable and northwesterly winds.

Maine: Generally overcast and light to moderate showers this morning and partly cloudy and slightly warmer with gentle variable winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally overcast and continued cool weather, with moderate easterly winds today and becoming variable tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy weather today and tonight; not much change in temperature, and Sunday generally fair weather with moderate temperature and moderate westerly winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and not much change in temperature today and tonight and Sunday; moderate temperatures with generally fair weather and moderate westerly winds.

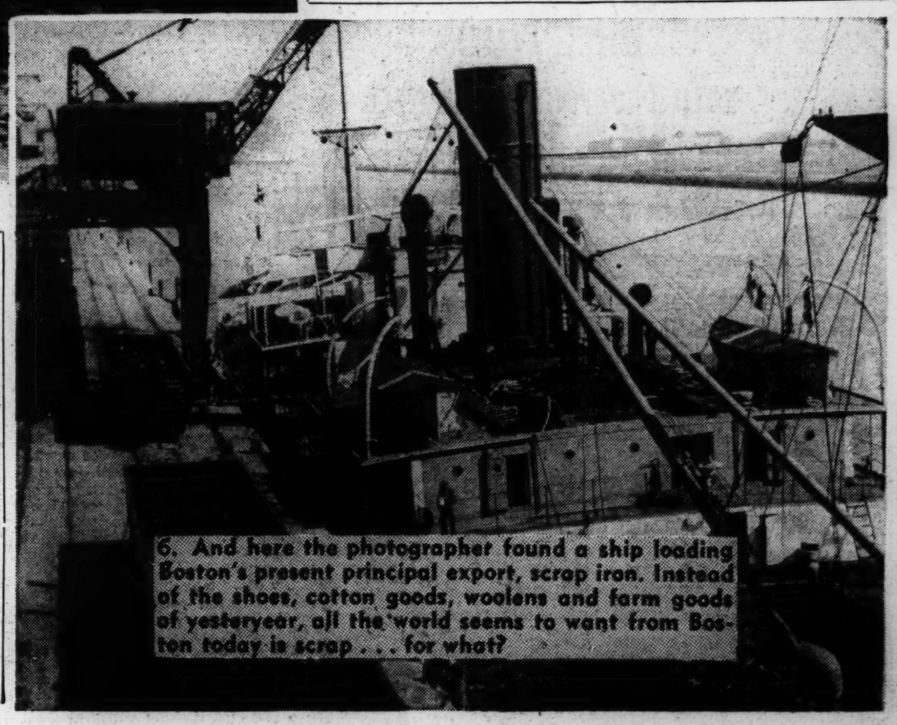
Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B		A	B		A	B
Boston	41	41	Helena	48	46	Minneapolis	44	40	Philadelphia	56	54
Bermuda	70	64	Kansas City	62	62	New Orleans	70	70	St. Louis	58	58
Chicago	42	42	Los Angeles	50	48	New York	52	52	San Francisco	52	52
Denver	52	52	Miami	70	64	Norfolk	64	60	Washington	58	56

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., April 30. B—Minimum April 29.

High Tides at Boston: Saturday, 11:20 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet. Sunday, 11:33 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet. Sunday, 12 midnight; height, 10.5 feet. Monday, 1:07 p. m.; height, 11.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:12 p. m. Saturday. Light al vehicles by 8:13 p. m. Sunday.



6. And here the photographer found a ship loading Boston's present principal export, scrap iron. Instead of the shoes, cotton goods, woolens and farm goods of yesteryear, all the world seems to want from Boston today is scrap . . . for what?

Symphony Season Concluded

The Arts in Boston

With the customary rites, the Boston Symphony Orchestra closed its Friday series of concerts yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. Dr. Koussevitzky was greeted by a standing orchestra and audience, the applause was warm throughout, and there was the usual ovation at the end.

The program, which will be repeated tonight at the final concert of this fifty-seventh season, consisted of the Haydn Symphony in G major, No. 88, Debussy's "La Mer" and the First Symphony of Brahms. The list served to emphasize once more the brilliant qualities of the orchestra and the catholicity of the conductor. Here are three masterpieces of different musical ages, classic, impressionistic and romantic. Listening to any one of them, you would think that here, and probably here alone, lay Dr. Koussevitzky's sympathies.

The Brahms First is one of his most favored war horses. As a piece to end a season, it has few equals, perhaps none. The Koussevitzkyan performance of it is one of the great experiences of the concert hall. Yet this conductor's interpretation of "La Mer," at the opposite pole in every respect, is equally masterly. But neither of these performances surpasses that of the Haydn G major Symphony. Here Dr. Koussevitzky finds the just expression of chaste form and subtle articulation. In all these works, as in so many others, the orchestra is the eloquent mouthpiece of composer and conductor. Fortunate is the town that possesses such an instrument and such a leader.

The orchestral year has been notably successful, from both the popular and the musical viewpoints. There has been a renewed exploration of unfamiliar paths and an unremitting devotion to artistic ideals. Further comment on the season will appear next Tuesday on the Art, Music and Theater Page. L. A. S.

At The New Gallery

There continue to be shown at the New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street, pictures by promising and less known local artists. Currently 15 painters are represented, one picture apiece in a display which leans definitely toward the non-realistic style.

The most abstract contributor is Arthur Thompson whose decorative picture is entitled "Between Red and Violet." Here is pure abstraction, utterly devoid of association with fact. Mr. Thompson applies pigment flatly in areas which range from the circle to angular shapes. He is spare and trim in handling pigment and it is a personal matter whether the spectator responds or not to such an assemblage of entities of design. This commentator does not find anything objectionable in Mr. Thompson's scheme, but it seems too simple, too elementary to be interesting, per square inch of canvas.

A neighbor is James Dolan, whose abstraction is relatively realistic. In fact, there is something organic, lifelike, and one even feels a kinship with the animated Peruvian patterns for textiles. Karl Saxild is another abstract contributor who does not depart entirely from the realistic, and even depends upon the world of fact, which he revisualizes with the license of an artist, flattening forms, varying colors, commanding new line directions. His calculated efforts are to be contrasted with the expressive, rather free, fluent, hit-or-miss composition of Adolf Aldrich.

There are other exhibitors at the New Gallery who show the ferment among artists in the vicinity who have left the trodden path. There is a tempera by Russell West, a cynical New England Madonna by Sam Thal, a firmly designed "Holiday" by Henry Twardzick, a robust aquarelle by Claire Twardzick, an atmospheric "Eve in Gloucester" by Sidney Raynes. D. A.

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Departments Push Tobin's Program

(Continued from Page 9)

stop, this fall, to the appointment of permanent high school teachers.

A proposal to discharge 25 night watchmen and save $40,000 was voted down by the School Committee.

William A. Reilly, Fire Commissioner, recommended that the Fire Department abandon the practice of maintaining more than a dozen "public" clocks located on church towers and a few other buildings throughout the City.

Many of the clocks, 50 years old and older, were originally part of an old fire alarm system. Firemen wind the clocks, the Commissioner stated, and the City bears the expense of repairs.

Brown Alumni Hear 'Ism' Talk

The college student's thinking is molded by his activities and associates more than by what he hears in the lecture room, President Henry M. Wriston of Brown University told alumni, at a meeting of the Brown Club of Boston last night.

People who complain that college professors are teaching their students too many "isms" are needlessly concerned, he said.

His explanation was: "The student doesn't hear half of what the professor says, and of the half he does hear, he doesn't understand half."

Dr. Wriston said his opinon was that "nine tenths of the courses in business administration are worthless," and charged American colleges with a "great tragic fraud" in stressing these courses.

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McGrath Gets Customs Post; $9,000 a Year

A $20,000 federal plum is being picked in Boston today.

Joseph McGrath, loyal Democratic politician for a quarter of a century—erstwhile Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature and member of the Boston City Council—is the plum-picker. The Plum is the position as Collector of the Massachusetts Customs District. The appointment by President Roosevelt runs to June 30, 1940.

Salary of the Collector is $8000 annually with another $1,000 for being Custodian of the Custom House tower and the appraisers' stores building. Aside from possibility of re-appointment, the job is good for two years and two months, or nearly $20,000.

Mr. McGrath, who resides in Dorchester, succeeds the late Joseph A. Maynard, thereby becoming the thirty-first Collector of Customs in ths history of Boston. He takes the oath of office at 2 p. m. today in the office of the Collector at the Custom House, administered by Judge George C. Sweeney of the United States District Court, thereby qualifynig as Collector as of May 1.

Relatives, friends, and department heads of the customs service will attend the brief formalities in the high-studded spacious office, banked with flowers. Monday Mr. McGrath takes over the reins that have been handled for nearly four months by Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector.

As Mr. McGrath prepared to take office, he promised that no changes would be made in the office set-up. He expressed complete satisfaction with the operation of the Department under Mr. McKenna, who, he said, would continue to handle all personnel problems. He praised the efficiency of the present staff and insisted he would do nothing to disrupt it.

A United States Treasury Department rule provides that a Collector must sever all political committee connections before assuming office. Regardless of this rule, Mr. McGrath will continue as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and member of the Democratic National Committee until after elections. He has conformed technically to the rule by submitting his resignations, but neither group will act upon the resignations until after the November elections. Thus is avoided a free-for-all battle in the Democratic State Committee over Mr. McGrath's successor during the campaign.

Paris Postpones Boston Pleasure Call for Business

Week-End Sailings

Chief attraction of this week-end's marine parade at the port of Boston—big French Liner Paris—has been withdrawn because "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

The Paris, registering 34,569 gross tons, largest gross tonnage vessel ever to come to Boston in active service, was to visit Boston Sunday, be opened for inspection, pick up passengers for Cobh, Plymouth, and Havre, and sail with a batch of publicity to its credit.

But opportunity to secure a lucrative shipment of freight for Havre, in which time of delivery was an important factor, prompted the line to accept the business and save the $12,000 to $14,000 the line would have had to spend to send the ship here, officials explained.

The benefits in potential business to be gleaned from publicity attending the visit of the big ship to Boston have been deferred for the more intrinsic value of cash for moving some cargo quickly. To do it, the ship leaves New York today and omits not only Boston but Cobh, saving two days' time in the scheduled voyage.

Withdrawal of the Paris leaves the deep-water passenger traffic this week end entirely to the Cunard White Star Line, Boston's old standby, which has the Scythia sailing at 10 p. m. tonight for Galway, Belfast, and Liverpool with 267 passengers, and the Carinthia, white cruise ship, arriving Sunday afternoon from Liverpool, Dublin, and Galway with 338 passengers aboard, of whom 85 are to disembark at Boston.

On the passenger list of the Scythia sailing tonight is the name of Luther R. Fowle, mission agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, returning to his station at Istanbul, Turkey. He handles all funds and supplies for mission stations in Asia Minor and has been on a furlough in this country with Mrs. Fowle and their son. Mr. Fowle was born in Istanbul, where his parents were missionaries.

Also sailing is Prof. George Elton Mayo of Cambridge, professor of Industrial Research at Harvard University. Another passenger is Mrs. Thomas W. Wilby of Brookline, making her thirty-seventh crossing of the Atlantic by this company.

U. S. Tax Demands Threaten Housing

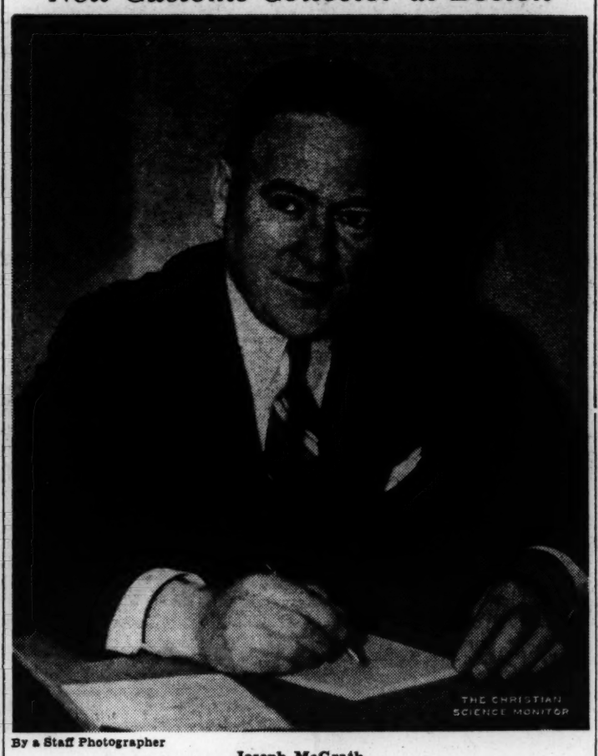
(Continued from Page 9)

May 4 to report its findings. The major legislation before the Committee is that filed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, which recommended that municipalities be authorized to exact an annual service charge in lieu of taxes.

Charles P. Norton, architectural adviser to the State Board of Housing, today said such a service charge would comply with Federal demand. It would approximate 5 per cent of the rental charge, which would be considerably below the exempted taxes. Mr. Norton explained that similar legislation in other states had gained Federal approval.

Mr. Norton explained that numerous Massachusetts cities were interested in low-cost housing projects but were withholding definite action until the Legislature votes on the tax exemption proposal and on proposals to allow cities to contribute by various means to housing projects and to establish housing bonds as legal investments for banks and the like.

New Customs Collector at Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph McGrath

Newly Appointed Collector and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Penn Relays	Spelling Bee	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Great Plays": Synge's	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Will McCune's Or..	Jimmy Richards' Orch..	"The Playboy of the	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Will McCune's Or..	Dance Interlude	Western World"	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00	News; sportshots ..	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	Rhythm Revue	Dinner concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	"Musical Moments"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous".	Dinner Concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	Comment; music ..	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Art Shaw's Orch..	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15	Drake relays	Message of Israel.....	garten	"Recovery Bill"	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30	Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee....	Commentator	"Relief Program"	Echoes"; songs; orch..
7:45	shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee....	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00	Saturday Night	"Melody Serenade"	Southern California	"Barnstormers": variety	Melody ensemble .....
8:15	Swing Session ..	"Melody Serenade"	Band; orchestra	"Barnstormers": variety	Dance Melodies .....
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or..	"Soft Ticker"; drama..	La Conga Orchestra....	Elizabeth Philharmonic	"Four Aces": vocal....
8:45	sketch; soloists .	"Soft Ticker"; drama..	Enrique Madriguera	Symphony Orchestra	"Four Aces": vocal....
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra....	Elizabeth Philharmonic	College of the Spoken
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra....	Symphony Orchestra .	Word annual dinner;
9:30	Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	Dramatic Club talk.....	Governor Hurley; other
9:45	popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	speakers .....
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	"Design for Music"....	National Broadcasting	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	"Design for Music"....	Company Symphony	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:30	orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Orchestra; Pierre	Bunny Berigan's Orch..	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45	U. S. Possessions..	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Monteux, conductor ...	Bunny Berigan's Orch..	"The Monitor News"...
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; Glen Miller's Or-	NBC Symphony Orch...	Jack Russell's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"...
11:15	Osborne's Orch....	chestra	NBC Symphony Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"...
11:30	B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Johnnie Long's Orch....
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Johnnie Long's Orch....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Hour"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama...
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama...
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	musical dramatisations	Network speaker	tist Church service....	Studio speaker .....
11:00	Old South Church.	News; "Journal"	Temple Israel service...	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15	Old South Church.	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel service...	tist Church service....	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	Recorded program	Temple Israel service...	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner" .....
11:45	Old South Church.	Commentator	Temple Israel service...	tist Church service....	The Italian Hour.....
12:00	Comment	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15	News Service	quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour.....
12:30	Salt Lake City	Radio City Symphony	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Italian string music...	Amateur Hour .....
12:45	choir and organ..	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music...	Amateur Hour .....
1:00	Vocalists	conductor; Viola Philo,	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15	Piano Club	soprano	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30	"Europe Calling"..	News; music	Amer. Legion program.	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45	Studio speaker ...	Whistler and His Dog..	"Silver Strings"	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00	Veterans May Day	Magic Key: John Charles	Swedish Glee Club.....	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15	Rally	Thomas; glee club;	Swedish Glee Club.....	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30	Welsh Women's	orchestra; talk, David	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Gotham String Quartet.	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45	Chorus of N. York	Sarnoff	Fanny's"; variety	Gotham String Quartet.	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00	New York Philhar-	Ashland Symphony Or-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender":	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:15	monic - Symphony	chestra	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:30	Orchestra; pian-	Smiling Ed McConnell	"Sunday Drivers";	Harold Stokes' Orch....	"Patience," Act I.....
3:45	ist; trumpeter	Piano concert	novelty program	Rodeo Ramblers	"Patience," Act I.....
4:00	New York Philhar-	National Vespers	Romance Melodies: or-	Benay Venuta; Leo	Elmer and Axel, comedy
4:15	monic - Symphony	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Freudberg's Orchestra;	Buddy Mitchell's Orch..
4:30	Orchestra, Jan	News; music	"The World Is Yours";	Sylvia Clyde, soprano.	Jack Barry, baritone...
4:45	Barbirolli, cond.	Festival Program: music	drama	L. Warren, baritone....	Frank Simone's Orch...
5:00	Texas Rangers ...	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:15	Texas Rangers ...	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Rollins Trio	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:45	his orchestra	Federal Housing talk...	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
6:00	Joe Penner; Ben	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum".....	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.;
6:15	Pollack's Orch....	"Musical Camera"	"Concert Album"	stars; orchestra	soloist; trio .....
6:30	Phil Cook's Al-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	Network program	Dramatic program ....
6:45	manac	News commentator	Popular variety	"Fashions in Rhythm".	Dramatic program ....
7:00	"Joan and Ker-	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15	mit"; sketch	direction Frank Black.	Baker; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Violin ensemble .....
7:30	Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	Brown Sisters, Trio....	"Sweet Music" .....
7:45	edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests....	informal interview	Commentator	Irish Minstrels .....
8:00	New York Philhar-	New York Philharmonic-	Don Ameche; Edgar	WOR Forum: speakers.	"The Friendly Singer"...
8:15	monic - Symphony	Symphony Orchestra,	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	WOR Forum: speakers.	Dance Melodies .....
8:30	Orch., Walter	Walter Damrosch, con-	John Carter; Dorothy	Charioteers; quartet. ..	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45	Damrosch, cond..	ductor	Lamour; guests	"News Testers"	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00	Efrem Zimbalist,	New York Philharmonic-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Brad Reynolds' Orch.	"Five Star Final".....
9:15	violinist; sym-	Symphony Orchestra .	Round; soloists; orch..	Brad Reynolds' Orch.	"Five Star Final".....
9:30	phony orch., Fritz	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	Comment	Soprano recital .....
9:45	Reiner, conductor	Irene Rich; sketch.....	miliar Music	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Fashion parade .....
10:00	"Grand Central	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch....	"Good Will Hour".....	Good Will Hour.....
10:15	Station": sketch	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch....	"Good Will Hour".....	Good Will Hour.....
10:30	Evening Musicale .	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Symphonic Variations,	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Good Will Hour.....
10:45	Commentator	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Walter Logan, director	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Good Will Hour.....
11:00	News; dance music.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch....	News commentator ....
11:15	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:30	Henry King's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra.	Mart Kenney's Orch.;	Network speakers .....
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra.	soloist; trio	Network speakers .....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Farm and Home news..
9:15	"Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons .....
9:30	"Road of Life" ...	Breakfast Club: solo-	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	Variations	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch...	"Singing Strings".....	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge..	"Margo"; sketch.....	"Johnn's Other Wife"....	"Choir Loft"; organ....	Commentator .....
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill".....	Fashions in Rhythm....	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Stepmother"	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Shopping Service .	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"..	Studio speaker .....
11:15	"Musical Moments"	"Women and News"....	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs.....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk...	"Vic and Sade".....	How to Be Charming...	Musical program	Cooking School .....
11:45	"Aunt Jeny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs....	Decoration talk	Marcella Hendricks	News commentator ....
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue..	Talk, the Rev. Stidger..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music....	Music; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian string music....	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	Betty and Bob; sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service....	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Rex Battle's Orchestra.	Musical program .....
1:45	Valiant Lady; sk..	Jack and Loretta.....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience ..	Shirley Winter, songs..
2:00	"Ma Perkins"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Symphonic Drama ....
2:15	"The O'Neills" ..	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup"	World Traveler, talk ...	Symphonic Drama ....
2:30	American School of	President Roosevelt	"Rhyming Minstrel"...	President Roosevelt	Symphonic Drama ....
2:45	the Air	President Roosevelt	"Julia Blake"; sketch.	President Roosevelt	Symphonic Drama ....
3:00	News Service	U. S. Navy Band.....	Pepper Young's Family.	Red Sox vs. Philadelphia	Cottage Hawaiians .....
3:15	Comm'nity Bulletin	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	baseball game	Paul Joyce, songs.....
3:30	Kate Smith Speaks	WHK Revue: music;	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox vs. Philadelphia	Sport reports .....
3:45	Mrs. Roosevelt	vocalists	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00	C. Hector's music..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife".....	Red Sox vs. Philadelphia	"Rhythm and Stuff"...
4:15	C. Hector's music..	Club Matinee; variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	baseball game	"Song Styles" .....
4:30	"Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee; variety..	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Philadelphia	Variety Sports Review..
4:45	Dance Time	Club Matinee; variety..	"The Road of Life"...	baseball game	Variety Sports Review..
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"..	Sport reports	Song Styles .....
5:30	"March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"...	Your Family: drama....	Sport reports	"Sweet and Hot".....
5:45	Gabriel Heatter ..	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00	News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch .	The Revelers; quartet..	Fred Hoey's Roundup...	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	"Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas, news .	"Let's Celebrate".....	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program ..	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15	America Dances ...	Collegiate Reporter	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Brad Reynolds' Orch....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	Eddie Cantor; or-	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Talk, Air Mail Week...
7:45	chestra; comedy .	Popular music	Musical Rendezvous	dramatic sketch	Pianoleers .....
8:00	Lou Holtz; Ted	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Burns and Allen Jan	Dance orchestra	Christian Science lec-
8:15	Husing; music	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Garbers' Orchestra ..	Dance orchestra	ture by Charles V.
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Connecticut Federation	Winn, C. S. B., from
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	of Music Clubs; Choir	Third Church, N. York
9:00	Theater: "Prisoner	Frank Hodak's Orches-	Pulitzer Prize Awards.	Festival From Yale:	Evening Concert Hour..
9:15	of Shark Island,"	tra and sextet.....	"Music for Moderns"...	guest soloists	Evening Concert Hour..
9:30	with Walter Con-	Paul Martin's; music....	To Be Announced.....	Connecticut Federation	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:45	nolly	Paul Martin's music....	To Be Announced.....	of Music Clubs.....	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	International Chamber	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	of Commerce convent'n	soloists; quartet	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30	Comment; music ..	Nat. Forum: speaker...	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody:	Amateur Hour .....
10:45	"Song Shop"	Nat. Forum: speaker..	Steeden's Orchestra ..	Henry Weber's Orches-	Amateur Hour .....
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment..	Yankee News Service...	tra; soloist	"The Monitor News"...
11:15	Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:30	Art Kassel's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45	Art Kassel's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Cross Appoints Yale Professor To Highway Job

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, after John A. MacDonald, Highway Commissioner, had complied with a demand that he resign, allowed the $10,000-a-year post to remain vacant only a few hours. Today William J. Cox, Yale Professor, was ready to take over the important department.

The appointment of Mr. Cox, entirely unmentioned in the speculation over possible successors, was announced by the Governor just before he left his office yesterday.

The new appointee, an Assistant Professor of Engineering Mechanics at Yale, who had been approached in connection with the job only a few hours before, came to the Capitol, received his commission, took the oath of office, and prepared to assume his new duties Monday morning. His appointment runs until the sixth Wednesday of the 1939 term of the General Assembly.

Mr. Cox is a Democrat. His predecessor, who had been Commissioner since 1923, is a Republican. Mr. MacDonald was asked to resign yesterday after the Governor read the report of a Grand Jury which said it felt the Commissioner was "entirely to blame" for "waste and extravagance" in connection with purchases of land for the Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County.

Salvage—The salvaging of cashew nuts, jute, Indian druggets and other things in the cargo of the wrecked freighter City of Salisbury is not the only profitable operation resulting from the vessel's disastrous discovery of an uncharted rock at the Harbor entrance. There are recreational possibilities too.

"See the Ship-wreck—the Zoo Ship City of Salisbury," reads an advertisement of an excursion steamer scheduled to leave Rowes Wharf at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. tomorrow. Music and refreshments are promised.

* * *

The Glorious Past—Official Boston with its proclamations and what not may revel in the past exploits and achievements of its citizens, but today's youth within its borders seems to pass lightly over them. We have just learned of a subway conversation overheard just before Patriots' Day. "What's the holiday said her companion, "it's the Marasaid her companion, "Its the Marathon day."

* * *

Accept a Substitute?—Every time a bill comes from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, a gay little pamphlet comes too—telling about the various little courtesies that go along with the service. But the booklet has never mentioned a unique service which we ran into the other day.

Dropping our nickel into the slot in the phone booth, we called a certain number. No answer. Much time elapsed, during which we filled up two notebook pages with dollar signs and hearts and arrows. We decided to make overtures to the operator. So we jiggled the hook in a gentle manner, and asked for our coin. Whereupon we were informed that something had gone awry mechanically, so she could not return it at the moment.

Most apologetic about the whole affair, she then sweetly suggested: "But isn't there somebody else you'd like to talk with?" This caught us unawares, and unprepared. And we couldn't think of a soul. In fact we were so surprised that we couldn't even remember the phone number of anybody we did know!

So she asked for our name and address, and lo and behold, a few days later back came our nickel in a neat little cardboard container!

* * *

Miss Kyoto Holds Party—Eleven years ago the children of Kyoto, Japan, sent a "goodwill ambassador" to the boys and girls of Boston—a life-sized doll. Since then "Miss Kyoto" has presided silently over the quite large collection of Japanese exhibits in the Children's Museum. During April, Many and June this year, she is an important figure in special programs being given in the museum, and elsewhere on request, in which lantern slides are used to show the people of her homeland and their customs and industries.

* * *

Wrapped in Cellophane—Cellophane, that transparent wrapping which defies fingers nearly as effectively as it does moisture, has become such an intimate part of our life that we no longer give much thought to it. It comes wrapped around articles so securely that it almost seems a part of them. And the cellophane covers that are used on lamp shades in stores are sometimes kept right on the lamps when they reach the purchaser's home . . . as a protection against dust.

But it remained for a friend of ours to discover just how far one can go in being "unconscious" of its presence. With a dinner party in the offing that night, she stocked up on candles while on her morning shopping tour. Leaving her packages in the butler's pantry, she enumerated their contents to her maid, and asked her to replace the short candles in the dining room candelabra with the new ones she had brought home. Shortly before dinner was announced she skipped out into the dining room just to check up on things in general. The candles were still unlighted, so she lit a match and was just about to hold it against the protruding wick, when she discovered that all the candles were still proudly dressed in cellophane!

* * *

The Primitive Breaks Through—Two ragged lads were poking along the edge of the Charles River the other evening as Harvard's racing shells came stroking under Harvard Bridge. The measured cries of the coxswains' "Stroke . . . and stroke . . . and stroke" filled the air. "Hymph," said one of the boys, toying with the top of a can which had been washed up on the rocky embankment, "Sounds like cannibals in the jungle to me."

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, May 1

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p.

The Legislative Week

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

While legislative leaders were still aiming for prorogation by May 15, all signs pointed a closing date one or two weeks later, as committee work was 85 per cent completed at the end of the week, compared with 89 per cent last year.

Of 2,504 proposals referred to the various committees, 2,112 have been reported. Last year at this time, 2,094 or 2,400 proposals had emerged from committee. Thus legislative leaders were still hopeful of early prorogation despite the pending budget controversy and numerous other important bills still awaiting action.

During the past week the Senate killed legislation to force conspicuous marking of foreign-made goods and ample notice of the country of origin in advertising of the articles. It also threw out a proposal for a State-wide survey of the number of married women in industry, but advanced a bill authorizing all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government.

The week's work is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill plugging a loophole in the mandatory minimum wage law affecting women and children workers.

Significance: Under the law, adopted last year, some unscrupulous employers have dodged the minimum wage requirements by leasing their business to employees on contract. This practice is now prohibited under the bill approved.

Action: Signed a bill allowing the City of Boston to borrow $9,000,000 to wipe from Boston's books doubtful items now carried as assets.

Significance: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin under this bill also attempted to gain control over school and police expenditures but the Legislature refused such authority. The "doubtful" assets include uncollectible taxes and money necessary to pay abatements given Boston taxpayers as the result of winning cases before the State Appellate Tax Board.

Action: Signed a bill making compulsory the teaching of the Italian language in public high schools upon the request of parents of 25 pupils in an individual school.

Significance: The Italian groups have sought such legislation for several years.

Action: Signed legislation making compulsory courses on the United States and State Constitutions in State teachers colleges and on the State Constitution in public high schools.

Significance: These studies, the legislature contended, should be made compulsory as a means to prevent the spread of the various "isms" in Massachusetts.

Action: Signed a bill legally ending the existence of the towns of Enfield, Dana, Prescott and Greenwich.

Significance: These towns are located on the site of the Quabbin Reservoir, the project which will increase greatly the water supply of the Metropolitan District. Massachusetts now has only 312 towns, instead of 316, and 39 cities.

Action: Signed legislation bringing the Morris Plan and similar groups under the supervision of the State Bank Commissioner.

Significance: This legislation strengthens the financial standing of such groups, which have sought it for several years. As a result, these organizations will be able to offer customers greater protection because of State supervision.

Action: Signed a bill requiring the State Department of Public Utilities to consider the entire revenue of a railroad before granting a petition to abandon various lines.

Significance: This legislation would tend to prevent abandonment of a particular line merely because the railroad was suffering a loss through its operation. The proposal was filed as a result of the New Haven Railroad petition for abandonment of 88 stations in eastern Massachusetts.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the Senate, legislation allowing the Mayor of Boston to run for re-election. However, the House adopted an amendment providing for a referendum on the proposed charter change in 1939.

Significance: Under the present charter a Mayor cannot succeed himself. Back of the legislation, it is understood, is the desire of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, to remove Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as a gubernatorial threat in 1940 by providing a re-election opportunity for him in 1941.

Action: Favored legislation, adopted by the Senate, transferring from the Mayor and City Council to the judges of the Suffolk County Superior Court control over salaries of officers of the Court.

Significance: This constitutes a defeat for Mayor Tobin, who has contended the bill is merely a means adopted by court officers who have reached the $2,700 maximum under the county compensation plan to obtain salary increases which they cannot obtain while included in the county plan. The bill had been opposed by the House Committee on Counties.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill making the laws of libel applicable to statements made via radio.

Significance: The purpose of the legislation is to prevent vilification of character during political campaigns.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the Senate, a bill transferring from the Governor and Council to the Supreme Judicial Court the authority to appoint the Court's Reporter of Decisions.

Significance: The proposal was filed as the result of former Gov. James M. Curley's appointment of Edward D. Collins to the position. Publication of the reports is far behind. It is contended Court appointment would result in an experienced man being chosen to the office.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill granting to members of the Metropolitan District Commission police force one day off in seven.

Significance: At present the members receive one day off in eight.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to force labor organizations to make annual public financial reports and to prohibit labor union contributions for political purposes.

Significance: Labor organizations strongly opposed this legislation, contending it was merely an employer attempt to hamstring them.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to prohibit sale within the State of goods produced by labor of children.

Significance: The policing of the proposed law was considered extremely difficult.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to raise from $20 to $25 the amount of weekly wage to be exempted from attachment of wages.

Significance: A year or two ago the Legisuature raised the exemption from $15 to $20, the latter amount being considered sufficiently high.

Action: Adopted an emergency preamble on a bill providing for a referendum by counties on repeal of horse and dog racing.

Significance: The emergency preamble making the bill law immediately upon the Governor's signature rather than after the usual 90-day wait would make certain a referendum vote this year. Those favoring repeal are disappointed over a "by-counties" referdum because the vote of one county favoring continuation of legalized betting will result in at least four more years of the system.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill reducing from 4½ to 4 per cent the interest on unpaid taxes.

Significance: Favoring legislators contend this would be some measure of relief to hard-pressed home owners. The rate was reduced from 6 to 4½ per cent two years ago.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to allow the Boston Elevated Railway to use one guard for every four cars in rapid-transit trains.

Significance: Two years ago the Legislature forced the railway to post one guard for every two cars as a safety measure.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation providing for construction of sewerage treatment works in cities in the Merrimack Valley District.

Significance: Cities and towns opposed the legislation because of the expense involved. However, the pollution of the Merrimack River is said to continue. The problem will probably be placed before the General Court again next yar.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to prohibit transfer from Charlestown State Prison to the Concord Reformatory prisoners under 30 years of age.

Significance: Although the sponsors of the bill contended the legislation was necessary to prevent transfer of hardened criminals to the Reformatory, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, pointed out that the really tough criminals at State Prison are those under 30 years of age.

The Senate

Action: Received from the Senate Ways and Means Committee budget recommendations totaling $76,065,-096.

Significance: This represents a sharp decrease from the $81,024,856 budget adopted by the House and a substantial increase over the recommendations of Governor Hurley totaling $72,488,502.

Action: Killed a bill passed by the House, requiring conspicuous labeling of foreign-made hats, textiles, and shoes and ample notice of the country of origin in advertising of the goods.

Significance: For a time it appeared that the Boston Chamber of Commerce warning that New England is more dependent upon foreign imports for continued industrial and Port operation than any other section would go unheeded. However, an overnight change took place.

Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation prohibiting the selling of goods below cost in Massachusetts.

Significance: The bill was supported almost unanimously by grocers throughout the State. The contention is that use of "loss leaders" to attract business is detrimental to the trade in general. Fourteen other states now have similar laws.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill requiring a motorist to pay his excise tax bill before registering his car.

Significance: Mayor Tobin and others favored legislation providing for cancellation of registration for non-payment of excise tax, contending the pending bill would tie up the Registry of Motor Vehicles as a collection agency. It is anticipated, however, that the legislation will result in better tax collection.

Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation, passed by the House, authorizing all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt by referendum the City Manager-Proportional Representation plan of government.

Significance: This system has resulted in outstanding governmental reform in numerous United States cities, notably Cincinnati.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a resolve for a special commission investigation of the number of married women in industry.

Significance: The Senate was following the precedent it set when it killed legislation to bar from civil-service positions married women whose husbands are able to support them. The survey results would have been used in a drive to force married women out of their present private industry positions.

Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation leasing to the Yankee Network the top of Mt. Wachusett for radio experimental work.

Significance: The network is planning to spend $250,000 in experimental work in connection with a new method of broadcasting to reduce interference and provide better reception. Mt. Wachusett provides the only point from which to conduct major operations.

Action: Rejected Governor Hurley's proposed amendment to the bill requiring re-registration of all Massachusetts voters by Jan. 1, 1940.

Significance: The Governor had proposed that re-registration be delayed until after the coming election. Some political observers contended the Governor feared the effect of this activity upon his re-election chances, although he told the Legislature any re-registration activity before election would tend to confuse the voters.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation preventing removal of the Boston Police Commissioner by the Governor without a hearing on charges before the Executive Council.

Significance: At present the Governor can remove the Commissioner at any time, just as former Gov. James M. Curley removed Eugene M. McSweeney. Joseph F. Timilty, Curley-appointed Commissioner, originally filed legislation placing the removal power in the hands of three Superior Court justices. The bill was revised by the Legislature.

Action: Killed a bill establishing the daily license fee on operation of horse race tracks at $1,000.

Significance: Only the day before the Senate approved the bill. Final passage of the bill would have been a direct rebuke for the State Racing Commission which reduced the fee from $1,000 to $400 last year.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on legislation to exempt employees from contributing to the unemployment compensation fund.

Significance: At present employees must contribute one per cent of their wages. However, organized labor opposes any major change in the law this year. Proposed revisions will be discussed at the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention in August.

Action: Upheld Governor Hurley's veto of legislation exempting municipal watchmen hired before July, 1937, from contributing to the retirement fund.

Significance: The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations fought the measure as an undermining threat to the retirement system adopted by 77 Massachusetts cities and towns under which the employees and municipality contribute equal amounts to a pension fund.

'Anatenna' for Directional Broadcasting

Developed at M. I. T. for Producing a Beam of Ultra-High Frequency Radio Waves
Dr. Wilmer L. Barrow and His New Apparatus

'Bugle' Antenna For Radio Beams Devised at M.I.T.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—A new type of directive antenna, an ultra-high frequency radio "bugle" in which a flared metal horn is used to project radio waves, has been developed in the communication laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. Wilmer L. Barrow.

The innovation in radio engineering was described in a paper presented here today at a joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the International Scientific Radio Union. It grew out of the possibilities first described by Dr. Barrow in May, 1936, of transmitting telegraph, telephone, and television signals through the inside of hollow metal pipes. The development of the horn was continued intensively from both experimental and theoretical angles, until now it is possible to design horns for particular applications with an engineering precision of perhaps higher degree than results for antennas of more conventional construction.

Start From Rod

"One reason for the excellent agreement between calculations and experiments," said Dr. Barrow, "is that the waves, which start from a small rod in the throat of the horn, are enforced to follow the guiding surfaces of the horn straight out into space.

Waves may be started in the horn by locating a small rod antenna only a few inches long directly in the throat. They may also be started by connecting a hollow pipe carrying ultra-short radio waves so that it opens into the throat, thus pouring the waves into the throat, where they broaden out through the horn and into the outer space.

The first method may be likened to an old-style phonograph, where the diaphragm and needle excited the sound waves directly in the throat of the now antiquated phonograph horn. The second method resembles the speaking tube connected to the small end of a horn.

Aids Plane Landings

The system is already being applied to the "blind" landing of planes in research carried on at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Bureau of Air Commerce.

"The new electromagnetic horn or trumpet," continued Dr. Barrows, "should find early application to micro-ray communication in which the message is sent over a narrow pencil-like radio beam at wavelengths only about a tenth of a meter long. This includes airplane and ship navigation as well as similar problems to which these very short waves are adapted.

"This range of wavelengths, roughly below one meter in length, is rapidly being explored and put to practical use. Several micro-wave communication channels have been in use in Europe for three or four years. The one across the English Channel is perhaps the best known."

Miss Sands to Act In Harvard Play

Dorothy Sands, actress and monologuist, has been chosen to play the title role in the production of the ancient Greek play, "Alcestis," by Euripides, to be given by the Harvard Poets Theater at Sanders Theater, Harvard, on May 19, 20, and 21.

A Radcliffe alumna, Miss Sands began her dramatic career in Cambridge, acting in performances of the Radcliffe Idler Society, the Harvard Dramatic Club, and the Harvard "47 Workshop." Known for her versatility, Miss Sands has been outstanding in her one-woman shows, in which she impersonates familiar stage and screen stars, including Lillian Russell, Mary Pickford, and Theda Bara.

As Alcestis, she will portray the noble queen of Thessaly, who sacrificed herself to save her husband. The ancient Greek play will be produced at Harvard in a new English verse translation, but with acting and costumes conforming to the classical stage.

Teachers' Exams Planned in May

Candidates desiring temporary teaching positions in Boston public schools may take examinations at the Teachers College, May 10-13.

Examinations for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master in Education will be held on Friday, May 13, at the College. For admission to the Training School for Teachers of Mechanics Arts, examinations will be given Saturday, May 7, at the Parkman School, South Boston.

The Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, will answer any questions in regard to these examinations.

Townsendites In Brookline Rally to Plan

It was "town hall" with a will in Brookline last night as nearly 1,100 good humored, friendly Townsend Plan enthusiasts poured into that edifice to hear a debate.

The subject, of course, was the Plan, and the speakers, John D. Elliott, Harvard graduate and lecturer, who took the affirmative, and Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to England, who took the negative side.

Long before the speakers arrived every seat was taken and good standing room was at a premium. It was a home-folks audience, made up mostly of mothers and fathers, grandmothers and grandfathers, an audience of neighbors and friends. They talked and laughed and sang in lively spirit all of the old familiar songs as they waited for the program to begin.

It was an audience that sat in wrapt attention, punctuated by vigorous applause, during the address of Mr. Elliott. It shuffled a bit restlessly at the presentation of the negative side, laughed occasionally at what it evidently considered the absurdities of some of the arguments, but nevertheless applauded the speaker generously at the finish.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, who tried to find a corner from which he could hear his young grandson, Mr. Kennedy, was promptly discovered and ushered up on the platform. The result was his own special rendering of "Sweet Adeline," much to the delight of everyone.

The arguments of Mr. Elliott in favor of the Townsend Plan were, briefly, that the levying of a 2 per cent tax on all transactions would provide a pension fund which, when distributed to the mass of the population over 60 years of age, would provide a compulsory purchasing power that would start the wheels of prosperity spinning in perpetual motion. Such a plan as this, Mr. Elliott, contended, would have avoided the experience of the depression, and it would eliminate at this time any need for pump-priming by the Administration.

It would, he said, by a shifting of the "frozen wealth" of this country into the hands of senior members of families, provide sufficient purchasing power to make up the present lag between supply and demand. The transactions tax which will be levied upon everyone would be no different, Mr. Elliott stated, than as if the citizen had paid this money into a savings account or invested it for old-age security in some kind of an insurance policy. Since no transaction would be exempt from this 2 per cent levy, he went on, it would expose and eliminate the many hidden profit takings which are now reflected in our retail prices. The elimination of these abuses would balance the Townsend tax, and therefore would not result in any increase in prices, he explained. Also, this revealing method of taxation would discourage any attempt to evade income taxes by a shifting of funds or property, because this process of shifting would get taxed.

Mr. Kennedy, in taking up the negative side, said in substance that while be believed heartily in the necessity for adequate provision for the aged, he feels the Townsend Plan is unworkable and would even be economically disastrous.

Since the Plan does not involve the creation of printing of any new money, it is simply a transfer of purchasing power from one group of people to another—a robbing of Peter to pay Paul. This tax will eventually come out of the consumer, argued Mr. Kennedy, not out of wealth, industry, or agriculture. Even if the total income of everyone who had to pay an income tax in 1934 were confiscated, he stated, it would pay for the Townsend Plan for only a period of six months. Since this tax cannot be paid out of net income or profits, it must be obtained by one of three methods, said Mr. Kennedy: withdrawal of the capital of the corporation, which would bring on bankruptcy; cutting the incerased cost of business through wage reductions; or substantially increasing prices.

Murals Affront Boston Italians

Residents of the North End gathered last night, in the assembly hall of the Michaelangelo School, to discuss plans for a petition to remove two 8 by 12 murals portraying Italian emigrants and laborers, from the walls of the school.

Opposition to the murals, part of a WPA propect, is being led by the Rev. Sixtus Brambilla, pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church in East Boston. The pastor declared that the murals are an insult to the Italian race and that they present a dejected appearance not only of the material things, but of the spiritual as well.

Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Art Director of the Boston Schools, favors the murals, but stated any objection is legitimate and should the School Committee decide to remove them she would not object.

Harvard Defeats Yale in Debate

Arguments based on moral rather than legal grounds gave the Harvard debating team a unanimous decision over Yale last night in taking the affirmative on the question whether Americans are under obligations to fight if the United States enters a war.

The question was: "Resolved, that it is the duty of every American citizen to fight, if called upon by the Government to do so, in any war in which the United States may be involved."

Legislature Considers Court Control of Decisions Reporter

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

The Legislature's action this week in passing for engrossment a bill providing for transfer of control of the office of the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court to the judiciary is considered by many members of the State bar as the first bright ray for the future of reporting the high court's decisions to appear in several years.

If signed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the bill is expected to result ultimately in the ouster of the present incumbent, Edward D. Collins, appointed in 1935 by the then Governor, James M. Curley.

The only hitch in the proceedings appears to be that the office is now under the Governor's control, the Reporter serving at the gubernatorial pleasure. This latter fact was a surprise to the legislators, many of whom thought the court had the power to appoint its own reporter.

But as the bill goes through the steps precedent to its becoming a statute, some reformers are wondering whether the Chief Executive will be willing to lop such a plum off his patronage tree.

Others query whether Governor Hurley is willing further to antagonize Curley forces, whose support he may need in the coming primaries, by practically writing "finis" to the public career of one of the former Governor's henchmen.

The salary paid the Reporter of Decisions is $6,000, and in addition the office carries supervision of expenditures of $10,000 more. The cost of reporting the Commonwealth's decisions is regarded by the bench and bar in most instances as unnecessarily high and reorganization of the office is felt to be highly necessary.

Public interest has been stirred by the fact that none of the 1,200 decisions handed down by the high court since May, 1935, has been reported. Also it appears that Mr. Collins received more than $32,000 in 1936 and 1937, although only one volume has been published bearing his name, and that one including decisions made by the Supreme Court from February to May, 1935.

Statistics indicate that Mr. Collins' predecessors averaged three and nearly four volumes yearly. A statutory requirement that all decisions argued and determined before the Supreme Court before Sept. 1, be published within 90 days was also followed.

As a consequence of today's situation, lawyers are compelled to cite advance sheets for current law in supporting their client's claims before the court. "Availability of various advance publications . . . is only a fractional offset to the delay, because of their expense, comparatively limited distribution, difficulty of citation, bulk, awkwardness, and temporary character," according to the First District Eastern Middlesex Bar Association.

The same body also submitted that the "political, economic, or mechanical aspects of the problem . . . should not weigh against the public, judicial, and professional considerations involved."

Radiocast Lecture On Christian Science

A radiocast Christian Science lecture will be delivered by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., of Pasadena, Calif., Monday, May 2, over Station WMEX at 8 p. m., D. S. T. Mr Winn will be heard from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

This lecture is one of a series given on the first Monday of each month over Station WMCA, New York. WMEX is a member of the Inter-City Group of which WMCA is a key station.

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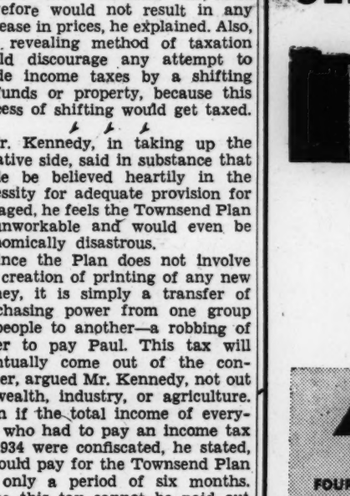
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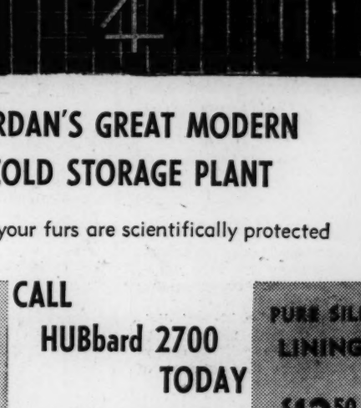
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales 150,000
Previous day 543,520
1938 volume to date 78,891,934
1937 volume to date 193,888,555

Rails, Specialties And Rubbers Firm; Market Very Dull

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—A few rails, rubbers, and specialties managed to edge forward in today's brief stock market, but numerous issues stood still or slipped a trifle.

It was one of the slowest Saturday sessions for the year or longer. The ticker tape frequently was motionless, and the first hour there were no transfers in many of the accepted leaders.

Little Inspiration

Little inspiration on either the buying or selling sides was found in the President's monopoly message which was published after the close yesterday. Defeat of the wage-hour bill by the House Rules Committee, which, brokers said, stimulated a mild last-minute rally Friday, apparently had lost its buoying qualities. Unsatisfactory first quarter earnings continued as a prime restraining influence on speculative forces.

Improvement was shown by Southern Railway, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Eastman Kodak, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, American Can, Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, Boeing, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Inclined to lag were Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, General Electric, Union Carbide, and Johns-Manville.

Bonds Are Steady

Bond market prices moved within a narrow range today but the trend was generally steady. U. S. Governments gave a better performance than corporate issues with gains among Treasuries extending to 6-32 of a point.

Railroad obligations were in moderate demand but enough offerings were overhanging the market to hold advances to the smallest sort of fractions. Gainers included N. Y. Central 4s of 1998, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Northern 4¾s and Great Northern 4s of 1946 "G."

Other issues improving slightly included Republic Steel 5½s, Texas Corp 3½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and McKesson & Robbins 5½s. Unchanged to a bit lower were National Dairy 3¾s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

In the Government list, Treasury 2½s of 1953 were the most active issue at the start of the final hour with a gain of 2-32. The 2½s of 1948 followed closely in volume and were up 6-32.

Foreign dollar loans were without important change.

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Curb market stocks fluctuated mostly within a fractional range today, with the trend mixed in all active groups.

At the beginning of the final hour minor improvement was shown by Pantepec Oil, Niagara Hudson Power and Aluminum Company. Unchanged or slightly lower were American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Sherwin Williams and International Petroleum.

Westinghouse Net Drops to 76c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has reported net income of $2,031,230, equal to 76 cents a share on the combined common and preferred stocks, for the March quarter of 1938, compared with $5,341,512, or $2 a share on the two classes of stock in the corresponding quarter of 1937.

Directors declared a 50-cent dividend on the common stock and 75 cents on the preferred, both payable May 10 to stockholders of record May 10.

On Feb. 28, dividends of $1 each on the common and preferred were declared and a total of $6 each was paid in 1937.

Unfilled orders as of March 31 amounted to $53,555,900 as against $73,735,326 as of the corresponding date last year. Sales billed for the March quarter amounted to $42,067,250 against $46,673,000 in the first quarter of 1937.

Cotton Spining Activity Sharply Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during March at 101.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 98.9 per cent during February this year, and 144.8 per cent during March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31 totaled 26,524,914, of which 22,288,098 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,549,720 and 22,356,638 for February this year, and 27,103,706 and 24,536,254 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March totaled 6,485,416,003, or an average of 245 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,588,526,740 and 210 for February this year, and 8,352,662,065 and 308 for March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31 in cotton-growing states totaled 18,793,508, of which 16,790,022 were active at some time during the month, compared with 18,809,376 and 16,882,508 for February this year, and 18,952,236 and 17,760,252 for March last year.

A. M. Byers Co. Loss $209,681

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—A. M. Byers Co., reported for the first quarter net loss of $209,681, after expenses and taxes, but before depreciation, compared with net income of $138,861 of 15 cents a share, for the first 1937 quarter.

Briggs Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Briggs Mfg. Co. Detroit manufacturers of automobile bodies, reported for 1937 net profit of $9,390,743 after all charges, equal to $4.74 a capital share, compared with 1936 profit of $10,411,077, or $5.26 a share.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	31⅝	Acme Steel (2)	2	34	31½	31⅝	Apr 29
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr 29
2¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr 29
58¼	40½	Air Reduction (1a)	4	42¼	42	42	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 29
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	1	9½	9½	9½	
1⅝	⅞	Allegany Corp	4	1½	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 27
17⅛	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	8¾	8¼	8⅛	— ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	8	8	8	Apr 27
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	4	10½	10	10	Apr 28
21¾	11¾	Allegheny Steel	1	18½	18½	15½	Apr 28
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 26
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	138	137½	137½	Apr 29
9¾	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 29
14¾	8¾	Allied Mills	6	10¾	10¼	10¾	Apr 29
9⅝	4½	Allied Stores	8	6½	6½	6½	Apr 29
53½	35	Allied St pf. (5)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 29
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	14	40⅝	40	40½	— ¼
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	12½	12	12	Apr 29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3	3	3	Apr 29
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	62	62	62	
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¾e)	4	56	55	56	Apr 22
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅛e)	3	30½	30	30½	Apr 29
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	86	85	85	+ ¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Apr 29
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr 29
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (⅛e)	1	12	12	12	
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr 28
8½	4½	Am Colortype	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr 28
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	Apr 29
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	6	3½	3	3½	Apr 29
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 23
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	Apr 26
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
12	9¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Apr 28
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	2¾	2½	2¾	— ¼
37¾	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr 29
2½	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	37¼	37	37	Apr 29
18	13¾	Am Ice	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 27
7⅞	4¼	Am Ice pf (⅛e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 26
23½	12⅜	Am International	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	Apr 28
74½	45	Am Locomotive	2	16	16	16	Apr 29
14½	10	Am Locomot pf	4	54¾	53½	54¾	Apr 28
5¼	2⅝	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	11¾	11¼	11¼	Apr 29
38¾	33	Am M & Met	4	3½	3½	3½	
105¼	99½	Am Metal (¼e)	16	30	27¾	30	Apr 29
7½	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr 29
40½	19	Am Pow & Lt	5	43⅛	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
33	16⅛	Am P & L $6pf(1¾k)	4	26¼	25½	25½	
14⅛	9	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	1	22	22	22	
22⅞	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
78	58	Am Roll Mill	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	5	68½	67¾	68¼	Apr 29
14¼	7½	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 29
56¾	28½	Am Seating	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr 27
131	103	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	4	36⅜	35½	35½	— 1
52	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr 25
34¾	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Apr 28
11¾	6½	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	2	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
31	21½	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	Apr 28
117½	101¾	Am Sugar Ref (3)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Apr 29
126⅝	123⅝	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr 29
149¾	111	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 28
71	58	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	126½	126½	126½	
73	58¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	67	67	67	+1
139⅝	130	Am Tob B (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	Apr 29
7⅞	3⅞	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	137	137	Apr 29
13½	6	Am Type Fdrs	10	5½	4⅞	5	Apr 29
86	68	Am Wat Wks	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	
5⅝	3¼	Am W W I pf (6)	1	69½	69½	69½	Apr 28
35¾	23⅜	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 27
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	3	28¾	28½	28½	Apr 29
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
50	29	Anacon W & C	25	26¾	26⅜	26¼	— ⅜
18	10¾	AnchorHookGl(.15e)	1	34	34	34	Apr 28
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15½	15½	15½	
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr 28
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	90	90	90	Apr 27
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	37	37	37	Apr 29
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7⅝	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	9	29	28⅞	29	
5¼	2½	Artloom Corp	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Apr29
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
69	53	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd pf(1¾k)	1	55	55	55	Apr23
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 0
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
72	40½	Atch T & S F pf (5)	12	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
27¾	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	2	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr28
14½	6½	Atl G & W Ln pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr 29
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr28
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	21	20¾	20¾	
9⅞	8¾	Atlas Corp	2	105	105	105	Apr 28
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	7	7	7	
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	39½	39½	39½	Apr26
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	40	40	40	Apr28
6½	3	Auburn Auto	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr 29
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 28
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	16	15¾	16	Apr 28
36½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1¼e)	3	18	17¾	17¾	Apr 29
43	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	3	40	39¾	40	
15½	10½	Clues Peabody (.60e)	1	13	12	12	
125	105½	Coca Cola (1½e)	4	120	120	120	Apr 27
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	58	58	58	Apr 21
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	6	8	7⅞	8	
96½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	81	81	81	Apr 28
27⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	2	19	18	19	6z Jdy
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 28
22½	13½	ColumBr'castA(.60e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr 29
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.60e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 29
9⅝	8½	Colum G & E	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
79	60	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	87½	87½	87½	— ½
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	Apr 29
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Apr 26
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	65	65	65	Apr 28
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	10	29¾	29	29	— ¼
95	84	Comi Cred pf (6¾)	1	84	84	84	Mar20
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	36¾	34⅜	34½	— ½
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¾)	3	97½	97	97	Apr 26
10	5¾	Comi Solvents (.60)	1	9	8¾	8¾	
2	1	Comwith & South	16	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Apr 29
27¾	32½	Comwith Edis (1¾)	18	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
8	6	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	Apr 27
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¾e)	3	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	1	6	6	6	Mar29
4¼		Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr 28
96½	88⅛	Cons Edison pf (5)	15	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	92	92	92	Apr29
8¼	4½	Consol Film pf (⅛k)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 27
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	17	5½	5½	5½	Apr29
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	7	3¼	3	3¼	Apr28
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅞	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
½	⅛	Consol Textile	12	3½	3½	3½	Apr 28
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	¼	¼	¼	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	3	3	3	3	Apr 27
86½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 23
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp	3	80	80	80	+2
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (6)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	1	80	80	80	Apr 27
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	37⅜	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅞	Cont Diam Fib	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Apr29
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	7	7	7	Apr29
1¾	1	Cont Motors	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Apr29
16½	10	Cont Steel	5	27	26¾	27	
68⅛	53	Corn Products (3)	1	11	11	11	Apr 29
166¼	162	Corn Products pf(7)	10	61	60	61	Apr 29
6¾	3¾	Coty Inc	1	165	165	165	Apr26
36	19	Crane Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
98	88	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	27½	27	27½	— ⅜
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	2	94½	93¾	93¾	Apr29
10½	8¼	Cosley Radio	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Crk & S(½e)	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr 26
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	2	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 26
12¾	7½	Cro Zellerbach(½e)	2	28	28	28	Apr23
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf(5)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
44½	19¼	Crucible Steel	1	64	64	64	Apr 11
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf(1¾k)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
1¾	½	Cuba Co	1	80	80	80	Apr21
6⅝	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr23
18½	12¼	Cudahy Pack	1	4	4	4	
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	3	14	14	14	Apr27
50¼	36	Curtis Pub pf (2¼k)	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Apr29
5¼	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	2	38	38	38	Apr29
19¼	12⅝	Curtiss-Wr A	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
34¼	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	12	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
			5	18⅛	18	18⅛	Apr29

7	4½	Davega Stores (¾)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr28
15½	13¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	15	15	15	Apr22
9½	6½	Davison Chem	1	8½	8½	8½	
25¼	17⅜	Deere & Co	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	4	21⅜	21¼	21½	Apr29
15½	9	D'sel-Wem-Gil(.20e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr28
17⅞	7½	Del & Hudson	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
8½	4	Del Lack & West	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr 28
108	76	Detroit Edison (3e)	88	87½	88	88	—2
36⅝	20¾	Diam Match (1¾a)	2	26⅛	26½	26⅜	+ ⅜
36½	31½	Diam Mtch pf (1½a)	1	35	35	35	— ½
7¼	5	Diam T Motor (1)	7	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
16	11	Distil Corp-Sea(½e)	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
75	66	DistCorp-S pf ww(5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Apr29
17	14	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	15	15	15	Apr28
22½	12	Doehl Die Cas(.20e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr27
60¾	46¾	Dome Mines (3e)	4	52	51½	51½	Apr29
8¼	4⅞	Dominion Stores	1	5	5	5	Apr26
46¼	31	Douglas Aircraft	17	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
112	87⅞	Dow Chem (1½e)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
22	15	Dresser Mfg A (1½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr21
12⅝	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr22
⅜	⅛	Duluth So Sh & Atl	8	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Dul S S & A pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Mar23
3	2	Dunhill Int	1	10	10	10	Apr21
10	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr28
123⅜	90½	du Pont de N (⅛e)	10	19	19	19	Apr21
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	4	97	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
115¼	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	132¾	132¾	132¾	Apr29
			1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Apr29

7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mills	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr28
167	121½	Eastm Kodak(3½e)	4	147½	146½	147½	+2½
21⅝	10½	Eaton Mfg	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
4¾	2	Ettingon Schild	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 29
4	2½	El & Mus Ind(.19g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr29
21½	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅝	6½	El Power & Lt	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
40	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
43	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	1	28	28	28	+ ½
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Apr29
1¾	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr28
2⅞	1⅛	Elk Horn C pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar11
20	11	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
40⅜	33	Endicott-John (3)	2	35½	35½	35½	Apr 22
6¼	2⅛	Eng Pub Service	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
49⅜	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	43	43	43	Apr29
54	40	Eng P S pf ww(5½)	1	46	46	46	Apr29
62½	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	51	51	51	Apr 25
2⅞	1½	Equit Off Bldg	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr28
6¼	2	Erie R R	2	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	2¾	Erie 1 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7	2½	Erie 2 pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 25
15¼	2½	Eureka V Cleaner	1	4	4	4	Apr29
10½	5¼	Evans Products	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13¾	8	Ex-Cell-O Corp(.20e)	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr14

33½	19¾	Fairbanks Morse	4	23	22½	22½	Apr29
33	26	Fajardo Sugar (1e)	3	26½	26½	26½	Apr29
10½	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	2	9	8½	8½	Apr29
75	52½	Fed Mg & Smelt	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	Apr22
98½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	98½	96½	98½	Apr22
4⅞	2½	Fed Mot Truck	1	3	3	3	Apr29
4¾	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr28
2	1½	Fed Wat Svc A	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr28
18⅝	12¼	Federat D Strs (½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr28
7⅞	6⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	Apr 22
33½	22½	Fid P Fire Ins(1.60a)	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
25½	15¼	Firestone T&R(1¾e)	2	18	18	18	— ¼
24	16	Firest T & R pf (6)	1	84½	84½	84½	Apr 28
34½	24½	First Nat Strs(1¼e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr 28
18¾	10½	Flintkote (1g)	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
29½	21	Florence Stove (½e)	2	21½	21	21½	Apr 16
	15	Florsheim Sh A(½e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 16
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr28
33½	18	FoodMachinery(¼e)	4	25	24½	24½	Apr28
20½	11	Foster Wheeler	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	2	3	3	3	
28	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛

2½	1¼	Gabriel Co A	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr 23
5	2½	Gair (Robert)	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
16	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr28
7½	4¼	Gar Wood Ind	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Gen Am Invest	97	82	82	82	Mar29
97	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	34¼	34	34	— ½
45½	29	Gen Am Trans(3⅓g)	9	6½	6½	6½

Commerce and Finance

Business Activity Past Month Holds Even With February

Business and Industry

Institute Head Sees King Cotton Being Dethroned

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told the American Cotton Manufacturers Association "unless all signs are misleading, world consumption of cotton appears to have reached or passed its zenith."

Dr. Murchison, addressing the association's forty-second annual convention, said "cotton is saught between the upper and nether millstones of rayon and paper with jute mopping up on the side."

He attributed the success of these competitive industries to large scale research effort, economies of mass production, merchandising sponsorship of the goods from the producer to the consumer, and advertising.

The cotton textile industry, he said, for the most part is composed of small individual units, and, while there are several large cotton textile companies carrying on their own experiments, yet for the industry as a whole, Murchison said, "research activity is extremely limited and the same may be said of merchandising and promotional effort."

Dr. Murchison suggested a three-point program for the cotton textile industry:

Scientific laboratory experimentation aimed at development of new fabric qualities and finishes, and the application of existing fabrics to new uses.

Improvement in merchandising, particularly those products used for apparel purposes and for household furnishings.

More effective effort in directing public attention to the values of cotton products.

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Dr. Julian S. Miller told members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association here "some measure of social control of individual enterprise is now imperative."

"We may argue the nature of it," he said, "but no intelligent observer can argue the necessity for it."

"This is not a political civil war that is on in America," said Mr. Miller, editor of the Charlotte Observer.

"On the contrary, it is a situation parallel to that of 1787, when our best patriotism and statesmanship soberly, and in reasoned and considered spirit, debatethe question of whether to put Federal Government in command of private enterprise, or to allow private enterprise to operate upon the principles of self-government.

"In the meantime, we can well consent that the old individualism of the days of the textile trail blazers is as dead as a dodo."

NICB Finds No Reduction of Wage Rates in March

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, in connection with its regular monthly investigation of wages, hours, and employment in 25 manufacturing industries, said its survey indicated "that there has been no general reduction in wage rates."

Earnings per hour in March averaged 71.4 cents compared with 71 cents in February, the board said, while average weekly earnings were also slightly higher, although there was a drop of 1.1 per cent in total man-hours worked.

The decline in employment was heaviest in the automobile (3.6 per cent), electrical manufacturing (4.1 per cent), book and job printing (6 per cent) and wool (7.3 per cent) industries.

Increases were shown in the iron and steel, lumber and mill work, and paper products industries.

Unemployment Drops Slightly in March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Unemployment declined slightly between February and March, according to the National Industrial Conference Board here. The board estimates the total number of unemployed in March at 10,408,000, of which 2,802,000 were workers attached to government relief works, it adds.

The Conference Board estimates show a decline of142,000 unemployed workers from the revised February estimate for this year.

The decline in unemployment during the month was due primarily to an increase in employment in agriculture, construction, and trade, which more than compensated for declines in employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, utilities, and in the service industries, the Board found.

National Bean Week Boosts Sales Sharply

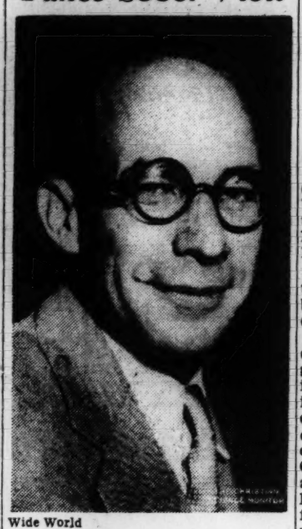
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Bean growers of Idaho and all other bean-producing states have materially benefited by observance of "National Bean Week" in January, as bean sales were increased to such a large extent by that program that prices have been stabilized at not less than production costs since then.

John S. Feldhusen, manager of the Southern Idaho Bean Growers' Association, here said prices were only $1.90 per 100 pounds in December, but since "Bean Week" in January have ranged from $2.15 to $2.25, which meets growing costs.

There is still a substantial surplus in storage, however, so the full effects of "Bean Week" cannot be determined until after the 1938 crop has been produced and put on the market. Beans constitute one of the "million dollar crops" raised annually in the Twin Falls agricultural region of Snake River Valley.

Takes Sober View



Wide World

Claudius T. Murchison
President of the Cotton Textile Institute

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged Week of April 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week of April 23, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. Increases in farm products and hides and leather products were offset by decreases in foods, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials and chemical and drug groups.

The combined index of over 800 price series remained at 78.6 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.8 per cent below the index for the corresponding week of March and 10.2 per cent below that for the week ended April 24, 1937.

Changes in the 10 major commodity groups were relatively slight. Hides and leather products advanced 0.7 per cent and farm products and miscellaneous commodities rose 0.3 per cent. Textile products, on the other hand, declined 0.4, per cent, fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs decreased 0.3 per cent, and foods and building materials dropped 0.1 per cent.

The index for non-agricultural commodities shows decreases of 0.9 per cent from a month ago and 6.6 per cent from a year ago. Industrial commodities prices have declined 0.7 per cent and 4.8 per cent over the month and year periods.

Largely as a result of advancing prices for agricultural commodities, together with higher prices for raw silk and crude rubber, the raw materials group index rose 0.3 per cent.

Commodity groups	Apr. 23 1938	Apr. 16 1938	Apr. 24 1937	Apr. 25 1936
All commodities	78.6	78.6	87.5	79.6
Farm products	69.1	68.9	92.7	77.8
Foods	72.2	72.3	85.0	80.4
Hides & lthr prods	92.6	92.0	106.7	95.2
Textile prods	66.7	67.0	78.6	69.7
Fuel & light mtls	77.3	77.5	77.6	77.4
Metals & metal prods	95.9	95.9	95.1	86.0
Building materials	91.0	91.1	96.6	85.5
Chemicals & drugs	77.3	77.5	85.6	78.2
Housefurnshg goods	88.7	88.7	90.4	82.8
Miscellaneous	73.3	73.1	80.5	68.6
Raw materials	71.5	71.3	88.7	77.1
Semimfg articles	74.6	74.1	88.8	74.5
Finished products	82.9	83.0	87.1	81.8
All cmds other than farm products	80.7	80.7	86.4	80.0
All comdts other than farm prods & foods	82.1	82.1	86.2	79.0

Massachusetts Home Financing Gaining, FHLB Head Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Federal savings and loan associations in Massachusetts have reported that home financing in that State is exceptionally brisk this spring, according to Preston Delano, governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

"During the past six months, 'direct reduction' home mortgage loans made by these associations rose from $24,500,000 to $32,000,000, an increase of $7,500,000," Mr. Delano said. "These loans were made on the direct reduction plan, with easy monthly payments like rent, a plan which is proving popular everywhere."

Mr. Delano also called attention to the steady rise in assets and savings of the 26 institutions in the State. During the six-month period, assets increased $3,000,000 to a new record total of $85,800,000, he stated.

More than a $3,200,000 rise in savings during this period was reported. Savings invested in all Federal associations are protected up to $5,000 per investor by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, a $113,000,000 instrumentality of the United States Government.

Cities and towns in Massachusetts in which Federal associations are established are: Boston, Brockton, Brookline, Cambridge, Dorchester, Foxborough, Leominster, Natick, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Somerville, Waltham, West Somerville, Whitman, Wollaston, Worcester and Milford.

Cities Service Co. Votes To Reduce Common Stock

DOVER, Del., (AP)—Cities Service Company at its annual meeting voted to reduce its common stock from 37,804,394 shares to 3,745,567 shares and exchange one of the new for 10 of the old shares. The par value was fixed at $10 a share instead of no par value.

W. Alton Jones, first vice-president, explained the plan as a move to create capital surplus to be used to write down the carrying value of certain assets.

Mexico Ships Gold to U. S.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico (AP)—Mexico has shipped gold bars valued at $1,261,502 aboard the liner Orizaba for New York, consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

March Business Remained Steady, Declares Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of March business activity in the United States remained at about the same level as in January and February, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

A decrease in the momentum of the decline in production is noted by the board but it finds as yet few definite indications of recovery.

Preliminary data for March indicate that output of non-durable goods continued the advance noted in the preceding month. The building industry also is showing signs of marked improvement. Output of durable manufactured goods, however, remains extremely depressed. Confidence of business management and of investors is, temporarily at least, seriously impaired, and this fact is unquestionably postponing recovery in both capital equipment and durable consumer goods.

Figures for building contracts awarded, released by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, showed an increase of 91 per cent over the February level, or more than twice the normal seasonal increase. There is, of course, a lag between the time when building contracts are placed and the actual initiation of construction.

That a fairly substantial rise in building, particularly in the residential field, is anticipated appears reasonable, in view of the fact that lumber production, seasonally adjusted, has shown a rise of 17 per cent in the past two months.

Increased FHA mortgage applications and numerous planned large-sale housing projects have not yet been reflected in the contract record, and these factors give promise of continued increase in contract volume in later months.

Gains, on an adjusted basis, also occurred during March in machine tool orders, cotton, silk, and rayon consumption. Automobile production showed another sharp decline, after adjustment for seasonal variation, and moderate losses were sustained in crude petroleum, bituminous coal, zinc, electric power, newsprint, and pig iron output. Steel ingot production showed practically no change, after seasonal adjustment.

FSA Loans Give Big Impetus To Farm Family Rehabilitation

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Farm Security Administration says the day of thrift and rugged honesty is not an illusion of the past.

Its officials submitted their experiences with 231,661 down-and-out farm families to back up their statement.

The FSA played the role of the old-fashioned country banker to these families last year by extending them what is familiarly known as character loans. By all prevailing standards, they were very poor credit risks.

Most of these families had lost their land, their savings, their farm equipment and were in urgent need of the necessities of life. They had been brought to this low state by a combination of factors—a prolonged period of low farm prices, unsound tenure systems, unscientific tillage practises, a heavy debt burden and soil erosion.

The FSA loaned $137,470,000 to these families to help them climb back to a self-supporting basis. In doing so, it had to work on the assumption that they could be trusted to pay back their debts if it were possible.

Loans for Essentials

However, before the loans were turned over to these families, FSA supervisors worked out farm and home management plans designed to assure the best possible use of the money and the families' possibilities.

These plans called, first, for raising of enough vegetables and livestock to meet the family's own subsistence need. A canning budget was included. It was designed to provide a balanced and adequate diet through the winter months.

Second, the plans set aside land for the production of feed for the work animals and other livestock. The balance of the farm was used for cultivation of cash crops.

The loan money, which averaged between $300 and $400 per family, was used to supply the family with bare essentials for carrying on farming operations—a plow, a mule or two, seed, a few chickens and other simple equipment. The loans, which bear interest at 5 per cent a year, are repayable over a period of from one to five years.

Throughout the year, FSA supervisors visited these farm families to advise them and see how they were coming along.

At the end of the year, a check of the financial condition of the families was made. Results of that check, just rounded up, show, the FSA says, that the 231,661 families increased their net worth from $136,658,000 to $195,075,000, or an increase of $252 per family. The number which showed improvement was found to be 169,884 and the number which made no progress, 61,777.

Standards Improve

The survey showed these families had improved their living standards by increasing their production of food supplies as well as cash crops. The year before they obtained the FSA loans, these families canned an average of 21 quarts of fruits and vegetables per person. Last year the average was increased to 53.

They also increased the production of meats for home consumption from 35 to 68 pounds per person. Likewise, milk production was increased from 245 to 408 pounds, and eggs from 14 to 26 dozen per person.

From a farming equipment standpoint, these families, the survey showed, increased the average number of work animals per family from 1.14 to 2.21. In addition, 5,786 families changed to tractor power. Before obtaining the FSA help, a third of the families were without milk cows. This number declined to 6 per cent, while 61 per cent increased their herds. The number which did not own hogs declined from 44 to 14 per cent, while 61 per cent closed the year with a larger number.

Better Farms Secured

Better farms were secured by 66,566; longer term renewable leases were obtained by 65,137; and 65,480 were able to climb from a sharecropper to a share tenant basis and thereby obtain a larger share of the crops.

Because of their improved economic status, the families were able to increase their school attendance by 159,222 children.

FSA officials said that since the program was started about $170,000,000 had been advanced to needy farm families. Although most of the loans will not fall due for four years, they said about $45,000,000 already has been repaid.

The only region where these families have experienced difficulties and have been unable to show progress is the so-called dust bowl area and the Dakotas.

These officials estimated that 80 per cent of the funds advanced would be repaid.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

April 26 was Budget Day. On it the British nation took a deeper plunge into the financial sea of rearmament. Before we become completely submerged a comparison between our present position and that of a very few years ago will illustrate the vast difference between what is and what might have been.

The following table summarizes the principal items of expenditure and revenue for the national exchequer at three mileposts: the eve of the World war, the year of the world financial collapse, and the year just concluded.

(In millions sterling)

Revenue	'13-14	'29-30	'37-38
Customs and excise	75.0	247.4	335.3
Income tax	43.9	237.4	298.0
Surtax	3.3	56.6	57.0
State duties	27.4	79.8	89.0
Stamp duty	10.0	25.7	24.2
Nat. defense contrib.	...	...	1.4
Other inland revenue	3.4	3.2	1.7
Motor vehicle duties		26.8	34.6
Total tax revenue	163.0	677.0	841.2
Non tax revenue	10.6	79.3	31.3
Self-balancing revenue (P. O. and Broadcast)	24.6	58.9	76.1
Total revenue	198.2	815.2	948.6

(In millions sterling)

Expenditure	'13-14	'29-30	'37-38
National debt service incl. sinking fund	24.5	355.0	226.7
Navy, army, air	77.2	113.0	197.2
Addit'l defense from loans	...	...	64.9
Civil, roads, customs, etc	58.4	280.0	407.8
Self balancing (P. O., Broadcast)	24.6	58.9	76.1
Total Expenditure	197.3	829.5	984.7

A number of points in these tables deserve comment. Customs revenue jumped in the last eight years because, although the volume of international trade is reduced on pre-depression days, England has become a protectionist country. Income tax was levied in 1914 at the standard rate of 1s. 2d in the pound; in 1937-38 at 5s. in the pound. The increase in income tax yield since 1929-30 is partly due to an increase in the rate of tax, partly to the revival in trade.

Tax Evasion

Surtax is levied on income above £2,000 a year. Its yield has fallen from a peak year in 1931-32, and there is reason to believe that tax evasion is practiced on a large scale. To prevent this evasion will be one source of additional revenue for the Chancellor in the coming year. The yield of estate and inheritance duties is increasing, and there is agitation for a substantial increase in rates of taxation as an equitable means of raising new revenue.

Stamp duty revenue comes in large part from duty on stocks and shares, and the yield this year has fallen short of expectations owing to the stock-market recession. There is little reason to anticipate much increased revenue from this source in the coming year. National Defense Contribution was levied last year for the first time as an emergency tax at a flat rate of 5 per cent on company profits and 4 per cent on unincorporated profits.

The original NDC was a tax on growth of profits expected to yield £20,000,000 in a full year, but was altered to the present type as a result of wide business criticism. But the Chancellor may well look on this as a proper source of new revenue in the coming year.

Non-Tax Revenue Drops

The drop in non-tax revenue since 1929-30 is mainly due to the disappearance of receipts on interest on war debts from continental countries. No provision is made for payments on our own debt to America.

The provision for national debt service as the first item of expenditure shows a large drop since 1929. The 1929 figure was fixed by Winston Churchill, then Chancellor, to include a substantial sinking fund. This was dropped the next year, and in the figure of 226.7 for the year just ended only £10,500,000 is for sinking fund. Over £50,000,000 of the reduction in service is due to fall in the interest charge on both floating and funded debt.

The combined army, navy and air expenditure is not increasing extremely rapidly; the 1937-38 figure was more than twice the 1929-30 expenditure, and the only limit ahead is the sky.

The civil, road, customs, etc., expenditure has also increased by over £100,000,000 in the last eight years, but this is not likely to be so elastic in the future. The item includes war pensions, air-raid precautions expense besides properly civil categories.

Big Air Expenses

For the year ahead departmental estimates have already been published. The total, which is bound to be swollen by supplementary votes, particularly for defense, as the year progresses, already stands at £1,008,6,000,000, excluding money for defense to be raised from loans. During 1937-38 some £90,000,000 is scheduled to be borrowed for armaments. Power has been obtained to provide £400,000,000 for loans for this purpose in the five years to March, 1942; last year's proportion was £80,000,000 (of which only £65,000,000 was spent), and this year's £90,000,000.

The defense estimates for 1938-39, including this £90,000,000, amount to £343,000,000 (Navy, 124; Army, 116; Air, 103).

The civil estimates total £430,000,000 (including £62,000,000 for education, £27,000,000 Ministry of Health, £40,000,000 war pensions, £48,000,000 old-age pensions, £20,000,000 other pensions, £69,000,000 for labor, £40,000,000 for trade industry and transport, £41,000,000 cost of central government, £54,000,000 contributions to expenses of local government).

Perhaps the best way to interpret these figures for American comparison is to relate them to the estimated national income. In the year just ended something like 20 per cent of the national income was spent by the national government, made up of between 4 and 5 per cent on national debt, around 7 per cent on defense and 9 per cent on all other purposes. In 1929 national debt took 8 per cent (including sinking fund), defense about 2½ per cent, and all other under 7 per cent.

More for Defense

To realize what might have been, compare the increase in war preparation expenditure with the yield of income tax. Next year we are proposing to spend £250,000,000 more on defense than we did eight years ago; the yield of income tax this year was just under £300,000,000.

We are already the most heavily taxed country in the world, there seems no prospect of a reversal of the trend of increased governmental expenditures, and the long-term prospect is for a falling population. There's a very pretty problem ahead to find whether a country can retain the present form of British capitalism and yet have the national government collect an ever increasing proportion of the national income.

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Business Requires Respite From More Laws, Says Strawn

CHICAGO, (AP)—Commenting on President Roosevelt's congressional message attacking "business monopoly," Silas Strawn, Chicago attorney and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said:

"It seems to me we have plenty of laws on the statute books now to correct any kind of evil in business. Business would get along better if let alone instead of being constantly terrified by laws which it seems to me were designed for political rather than constructive purposes."

Retail Business Off 4 to 12 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Warm weather brought out such a strong demand for some types of retail merchandise during the past week that a number of retailers approached their pre-Easter totals, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Although retail distribution made headway in some parts of the country, continues the survey, drag of pay roll curtailment became heavier in most industrial communities.

"Women's wear, children's clothing, and men's suits, furnishings, and sports goods were among the volume leaders," says the report. "Little response to some of the spring promotions, however, revealed the cautious attitude of consumers, despite the price reductions offered. House-furnishings started to move at a faster rate and there was more interest in electric washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and radios. Golf clubs, tennis equipment, lawnmowers, and venetian blinds sold somewhat better than seasonally. Grocery sales widened, though still under last year's.

New England Volume Off

"Special promotions gave wide variation to sales in the leading centers of distribution. Few cities fell below the level of the period preceding, allowing the average to gain 1 to 3 per cent for the week. Less than usual for the season, this small increase could not prevent a further widening from last year's showing, as the estimated volume of retail distribution went 4 to 12 per cent under the 1937 comparative, taking the country as a whole.

"Further cuts in employment made New England consumers buy 4 to 8 per cent less merchandise than a year ago. While the movement of apparel gave some stores a wide margin over their 1937 sales, declines in other lines left the total 6 to 15 per cent behind.

"Drag of shrinking industrial pay rolls grew heavier in some districts, pushing the range for the Middle West 9 to 22 per cent under corresponding 1937 retail sales. As warm clear weather permitted freer patronage of special sales, average for the Northwest was about even with a year ago.

Reorders Slacken

"Despite comparative gains of 3 to 5 per cent at some cities, distribution in the South was 3 to 6 per cent smaller than last year's. Bolstered by the jump in rural buying, the spread for the Southwest over 1937 widened to 3 to 8 per cent.

"Lack of industrial improvement and unsettled labor disputes extended the difference from 1937 sales on the Pacific Coast to 10 to 15 per cent.

"Reorders for spring merchandise started to slacken in the principal wholesale markets this week, with the exception of those to some women's wear divisions.

"While few were faced with the problem of moving excess stocks of Easter goods, small commitments still were the rule. There virtually was no future buying. With most of the gain for the week confined to apparel markets, estimated wholesale volume still ranged 8 to 20 per cent below that for the 1937 week," concludes the report.

Real Wages 6 P. C. Below 1929 Level, Survey Indicates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average American factory worker earned $963 in 1936 compared with $1,500 in 1929, according to an article published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc. of this city.

When the decline in the cost of living is taken into consideration, however, the average worker finds that he had 94 cents in 1936 for every $1 in 1929, the survey adds.

In describing how the average worker gets his money, the committee has prepared a companion piece to a recent pamphlet How We Spend Our Money.

The current pamphlet is based on a research study by the Brookings Institution under the title: The Income Structure of the United States.

Incomes Cut

All groups were found to have had their incomes cut since 1929, but all have not fared equally.

Though professional men were found to have higher incomes than any other group, they "appear to have lost more heavily as a result of the depression than wage earners," the survey indicates.

"The proportion of physicians which earned less than $700 in 1936 earned less than $1,000 in 1929, and by comparing different income groups in this manner it appears that the 1936 incomes of physicians were from 18 to 30 per cent lower than in 1929.

"Very little change occurred in the proportion of income going to labor and business in 1936 as compared with 1929. Those who depend on dividends and rents fared less well. The 1936 income from rents was only 62 per cent as high as 1929, while dividend payments were 77 per cent as high. Investment income as a whole—consisting of rent, dividends, and interest—was 77 per cent of the pre-depression level."

What a man does for a living was shown to determine largely the amount of money that he earns.

Self-Employed Rated

Next to professional men, the largest number of high incomes was among the self-employed. But in contrast, "there seems to be a larger proportion of self-employed business men with very low incomes than is the case with wage earners and white-collar workers."

"A study of the really high incomes," the pamphlet continues, "reveals that they come from four distinct sources: (1) the high occupational earnings obtained by favorably situated or unusually able executives and professional men; (2) the gains of business men or speculators resulting from favorable changes in prices; (3) business profits due to monopoly, outstanding business ability, or administrative genius; (4) returns from capital acquired through savings, inheritance, or other means.

In addition to occupation, the incomes of individuals are shown to be influenced by a number of other factors including the individual's age, the part of the country in which he or she lives, as well as by sex, race, and skill.

Newsprint Price Cut to$48 a Ton

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Great Northern Paper Co. today announced that newsprint will be $48 per ton for the second half of 1938, $2 per ton less than was announced for the period late in 1937.

A spokesman for the company said no comment would be made on the revision in price.

When the announcement was made late in 1937, the price was quoted as $48 for the first six months and $50 for the second period.

Other producers have quoted $50 per ton for the entire year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Franklin Savings Bank	May 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 16
Eliot Savings Bank	May 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 16
Wildey Savings Bank	May 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	May 2
Somerville Savings Bank	May 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Brockton Savings Bank	May 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20

Banking Service
1817 - 1938
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia

Assets of £123 millions.
860 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.

London Offices at
29 Threadneedle St., E. C. 2.
and at 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1.

Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability

Are You Sure Your Will Is Right?

You had your Will drawn by your attorney to insure proper provision for those whom you wished to benefit most. Perhaps your Will was drawn years ago. In the interest of your heirs, you may well review the instrument with your attorney to determine whether it fits your circumstances as they are today.

Whatever the provisions of your Will, you require safe and conservative administration. We invite you to consider the appointment of this Company as your Executor and Trustee. A confidential talk with our officers will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Prices Off Due to Expected Peak Winter Crop

CHICAGO, April 30—Trade visions that May crop reports will indicate an all-time record yield of winter wheat are doing much just now to pull prices down.

Soaking rains over large sections came in time to be included in Chicago statisticians' estimates scheduled for issuance May 3. As a result, most traders express confidence decided crop improvement will be shown relative to a month previous, and that unequaled big acreage counted on for harvest will prove another vital factor.

May 1 Outlook Auspicious

Losses from black rust in Texas, and orange rust in Oklahoma are generally expected here to be small owing to the advanced condition of plants.

Compared to one week ago, the Chicago wheat market this morning was 2⅞-5 cents a bushel lower, corn 1 cent to 1⅜ down, oats ⅞-2⅝, rye showing 2½-4⅜ cents drop, and provisions a setback of 15 to 45 cents.

Foremost specialists here say that not in years has the May 1 outlook for the American wheat crop, winter and spring, been so auspicious as at present. The indicated May 1 prospect is expected to average approximately 100,000,000 bushels over the corresponding estimates in 1931, when a record output was achieved. Notwithstanding it is a long time yet till harvest, belief has become widespread a few more good rains in the Southwest will assure the 1938 winter crop reaching proportions never before witnessed.

Recent Moisture Benefits

United States spring wheat, as well as winter, is reported as having been highly benefited by recent moisture. This appears especially the case in northern North Dakota, where dust storms were almost a daily occurrence the preceding week. Owing to extensive use of Thatcher wheat, a variety which last year gave a wonderful demonstration of resistance to black rust, the trade here anticipates but slight losses this season from rust attacking the spring crop, particularly in the Red River Valley, where Thatcher seeded acreage is the largest.

Corn, rye and oats are responsive to wheat market downturns, despite the largest corn export clearances in many years. Big receipts of corn largely nullify export effects.

Provisions show results of expected increase of May and June arrivals of hogs.

SEC Permits Five Exchanges to Delist Several Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has granted permission to five securities exchanges to delist several securities.

Among others, the New York Stock Exchange was permitted to delist the $100 par value preferred stock and $100 par value common of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company. The Exchange said the firm was in bankruptcy.

The same exchange was authorized to delist the $25 par value common of the Fairbanks Company on the ground there had been a cumulative deficit for several years.

The New York Curb Exchange was empowered to strike from listing the par value capital stock of Stutz Motor Car Company of America, Inc. The concern, it was explained, has discontinued its transfer office for securities.

Dropped from the Chicago Stock Exchange were the convertible $6.50 cumulative preferred stock and common stock of Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company. The Commission was told there was sufficient market for the esecurities on the New York and Minneapolis-St. Paul stock exchanges.

The application of the St. Louis Stock Exchange to delist the $5 par value common stock of Nicholas-Beazley Airplane Company, Inc., also was granted on the grounds the company had merged with another concern.

The Boston Stock Exchange was permitted to delist the first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds due July 1, 1941, of Rutland Railroad Company and the first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds due July 1, 1949, of Rutland-Canadian Railroad Company. It was explained the number of unstamped bonds outstanding was limited.

Members Trading 17 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members in the week ended April 2 were 16.88 per cent of total exchange dealings, the Securities Commission reported.

Total round-lot volume was 8,068,900 shares, or 8.6 per cent larger than volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot transactions of members initiated on the floor were 5.49 per cent of all exchange dealings, while those initiated off the floor were 2.99 per cent of the total. Round-lot transactions of specialists were 8.4 per cent of the entire exchange total.

Round-lot transactions of New York Curb Exchange members were 15.51 per cent of all exchange turnover.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $139,686 after all charges, equal to 17 cents a common share, compared with net profit of $288,309, or 45 cents a share, in the comparable 1937 quarter.

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
September	9.09	9.11	9.07	9.09	—.10

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3⅛ 43-41 Mch	107.20	107.20	107.20
1	3⅛s 41	107.30	107.30	107.30
7	3⅛s 45-43	109.11	109.11	109.11
3	3⅛s 46-44	109.10	109.10	109.10
20	2¾s 47-45	105.31	105.31	105.31
4	3s 48-46	107.6	107.6	107.6
1	3⅛s 49-46	107.28	107.28	107.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

21	2¾s 51-48	104.1	104.1	104.1
16	2⅛s 48	103.17	103.12	103.17
26	2⅛s 53-49	101.14	101.13	101.14
10	2¾s 54-51	103	103	103
13	2⅞s 60-55	103.25	103.23	103.25
30	2¾s 59-56	102.17	102.17	10.17
2	3s 4!-42	105.12	105.12	1051.
4	2¾s 47-42	104.10	104.10	104.10
79	2¾s 49-39	103	102.40	102.31

Home Owners' Loan

11	2¼s 44-42	103.5	103.4	103.5
5	3s 52-44	105.9	105.8	105.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	Allegheny 5s '44	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
9	Allegh Val 4s '42	102	102	102
2	Allied Stres 4½s '51	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
15	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
4	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	103⅞	104
8	Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113¼
3	Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
16	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102	101⅞	101⅞
2	Am T Fdr cv '50	100	100	100
18	Anaconda Copp 4½s '50	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
8	Arm Del 4s '57	93½	93¼	93½
3	Arm Del 4s '55	93½	93⅜	93⅜
7	AT&SF 4s '95	103	103	103
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95	82½	82½	82½
5	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
12	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	104	103½	103½
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	74	74	74
4	ACL cit 4s '52	55½	55½	55½
1	Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	44½	44½	44½
6	B&O rfg 5s '95	19	18¾	19
12	B&O 5s '96 F	18½	18¼	18¼
20	B&O cv 4½s '60	16	16	16
2	B&O 5s '48	40½	40½	40½
1	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	106	106	106
2	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
2	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4	Boston&Me 5s '57	29¼	29	29
26	Boston&Me 4¾s JJ '61	26	26	26
6	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104⅜	104½
5	Bkly UnEllst 5s '50	60	60	60
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	104⅛	104⅞	104⅞
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	67	67	67
10	Buf R&P 4½s '57	21	21	21
2	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
10	Can Pac 4s perp	79⅜	79¼	79¼
1	Cen NY Pow 3½s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26¾	26¾	26¾
25	C&O 4½s'92	113¼	113	113
6	C & O 3½s'96 D	92½	92½	92½
6	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	CB&Q 3½s III '49	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Chic Gt West 4s'59	17	17	17
1	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
1	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104⅜	104¼	104¼
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	84	84	84
1	Cinn Gas&E 3¼s '65	104¼	104¾	104¾
5	CCC&SL 4½s '77	50½	50½	50½
11	Clev Un T 4½s '77 C	74	73⅞	74
10	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111½	111⅜	111½
8	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106¼	105½	106¼
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
24	Con Oil 3½s '51	99⅞	99½	99¾
3	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	53	53	53
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅝	103½	103½
1	Consum2Pow 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101¾
6	Container Cor 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
2	Cuba R R 5s '52	39	39	39
2	D G & E 5s '51	108	108	108
2	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	5	5	5
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	100½	100½	100½
14	Erie rfg 5s'67	10½	10¼	10⅜
24	Erie rfg 5s '75	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
5	Erie gen lien 4s 96	17	16¾	16¾
5	Fond J&G 4s'82 ct	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11	Gen Mot Acept 3s '46	104	104	104
8	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	87½	87½	87½
9	Gt Nor 4s '46G	85½	85¼	85½
3	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	77	76¾	76¾
1	G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	82	82	82
4	Gulf St Util 4s '66	103	103	103
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	21½	21⅜	21½
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	41½	41	41
7	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝
8	Ill Cen 4s '53	35½	35½	35½
6	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	29½	29½	29½
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	106	106
2	Int Hydro El 6s '44	63½	63½	63½
4	Int Paper 6s '55	79¾	79¾	79¾
6	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	83½	83½	83½
2	Int T&T 4½s'52	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
7	Int T&T 5s'55	57	56¼	57
1	Jons&Laugh St 4¼s'61	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2	K C South 5s'50	56	56	56
1	K C Term 4s'60	105½	105½	105½
2	Koppers Co 4s'51	102¾	102½	102¾
5	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	53⅜	52½	52½
11	L S & M 3½s'97	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	34	34	34
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23	23	23
4	Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	18	18
1	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	68¾	68¾	68¾
3	Lou&N 4½s 2003	82½	82½	82½
3	Louis&c N un 4s'40	101	101	101
1	Lou&N S&N Ala 5s'63	110½	110½	110½
9	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103½	103½	103½
9	McKes&ARob 5½s '50	100¼	99¾	100
5	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	6	6	6
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15½	15½	15½
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
10	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	15	15	15
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5½	5½
1	Monongah Ry 4s '60	99	99	99
11	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92¼	92	92¼
5	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37	36⅜	36⅜
21	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	98¾	98½	98¾
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96¼	96¼	96¼
5	NYC cn 4s '98	60	60	60
6	NYC 3¼s '52	60	59¾	60
17	NYC&HR 3½s '97	83½	83	83½
1	NY Chi & St L 6s '38	47	47	47
6	NY Conn 4½s '53	99½	99	99
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	50¼	50¼	50¼
11	NY Edis 3¼s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14¾	14¾	14¾
6	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	105½	105½	105½
2	NY Tel 3¼s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100½	100½	100½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	98⅛	98⅛	9⅛
9	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	101⅞	101½	101¾
10	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106	105⅞	106
3	Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
4	Parmet&Cg Loan6½s'58	40	40	40
7	Pen2P&Lt 4½s'81	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
1	Pen Co 4s '63	89	89	89
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	102	102	102
3	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1	Pen RR 4s '48	107½	107½	107½
6	Pen RR 3¾s'70	85	85	85
1	Pen RR 3¼s'52	74¾	74¾	74¾
7	Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	114	114	114
30	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1	PhilBkM&W 4½s'77C	101	101	101
1	Phila Co 5s '67	87	87	87
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	107¾	107	107
5	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¼	11	11
5	Philippine Ry 4s '37	15¾	15¾	15¾
7	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	55¾	55½	55½
1	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Repub Steel 5½s '54	104	104	104
1	Repub Steel 4½s '61	79½	79½	79½
2	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	St L S W 1st 4s '89	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6	6	6
24	Shell Un 3½s '51	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
2	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39⅜	39	39⅜
4	Sou Pac 4s '49	39⅜	39	39
1	South Ry 6½s '56	40	40	40
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	37½	37½	37½
4	South Ry gen 4s '56	31	30¼	30¾
9	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109⅛	109¼	109⅛
1	S W Gas & El 4s '60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102	102	102
4	Staten Is Ry 4½s'43	102	102	102
1	Studebaker 6s cv '45	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	Swift & Co 3½s '50	106¾	106⅜	106¾
4	T R R A St L 4s '53	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
7	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	78½	78	78
2	Third Ave aj 5s '60	5½	5¼	5½
17	Tide WatAs O 3½s'52	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
2	Un El Mo 3½s'62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Unit Drug 5s'53	74	74	74
8	USRubbs'47 105 23-32	105	23-32	105 23-32
3	Utah P&L 5s '44	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Util P&L 5½s '47	50¼	50¼	50¼
14	Util P&L 5s '59	50¼	50¼	50¼
1	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3	Virginia Ry 3¾s '66	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Wabash 1st 5s '39	42	42	42
1	Wabash 5s '80 D	7¼	7¼	7¼
11	Wabash 4½s '78C	7¼	7¼	7¼
12	Walker H 4½s '45	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Western Un 5s '60	56	56	56
1	WestVaP&Pap 4½'52	104	104	104
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	100	100	100
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾

Foreign Bonds

5	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	6½	6½	6½
8	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79½	79½	79½
3	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79¾	79¾	79¾
16	Australia 5s '55	104½	104½	104½
4	Belgium 7s '55	111¾	111¾	111¾
7	Belgium 6s '55	105	105	105
5	Berl City El 6½s '51	28	28	28
2	Berl City El 6s '55	26¾	26¾	26¾
4	Berl El Elec 6½s '58	27½	27¼	27¼
2	Brazil 6½s '26-57	13½	13½	13½
2	Brasil 6½s '27-57	13½	13½	13½
4	Brisbane 5s '58	98½	98½	98½
28	Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77	52½	52½	52½
2	Buen4s4⅜s4⅜sApr'76	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝
11	Canada 3¼s '61	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1	Canada 3s '67	97	97	97
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6½s '61	15	15	15
3	ChileMtBk6½s'57	15	15	15
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15	15	15
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60	13½	13½	13½
2	Cologne 6½s '50	02¾	20¾	20¾
2	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14	14	14
3	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14	14	14
4	Copenhag 5s '52	95¾	95½	95½
1	Costa Rica 7s '51	17¾	17¾	17¾
4	Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	103½	103½	103½
6	Czecho 8s '51	74	74	74
4	Denmark 6s '42	103	103	103
1	Denmark 4½s '62	96½	96½	96½
2	GerCAg Bk 6 '38Apr	30½	30½	30½
1	GerCAgLoan6½s'58	27	27	27
1	Ger Gen El 5½s '65	26	26	26
1	Ger Gen El 6½s '40	48	48	48
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	70	70	70
1	Hamburg St 6s '46	20	20	20
4	Japan 6½s '54	73½	73½	73½
4	Japan 5½s '65	58⅝	58½	58½
5	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	40½	40¼	40½
1	Leipzig 7s '47	21¾	21	21¾
1	N Sou Wales 5s '58	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
1	Norway 6s '44	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Orient Dev 6s '53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5	Oslo City 4½s '55	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
10	Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	83	83	83
3	Peru 1st 6s '60	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Poland2¾s '50	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Poland 6s '40	8½	8½	8½
1	Prusela 6½s '51	52	52	52
2	Rhine West 6s '55	31½	31½	31½
5	Rio de Jan 8s '46	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7	7	7
1	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	32½	32½	32½
2	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	58½	58½	58½
13	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	57¾	57½	57¾
1	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	71	71	71

Bond sales (in dollars)—Today (estimated), 2,400,000; previous day, 5,000,500; week ago, 4,226,075; year ago, 4,571,000; two years ago, 3,630,000; Jan. 1 to date (estimated), 602,645,380. Year ago, 1,348,942,000; two years ago, 1,379,623,000.

Business Personals

Pressly H. McCance has been elected a vice-president of Philadelphia Company, according to an announcement by Frank R. Phillips, president of the company. Mr. McCance, who was formerly assistant to the president and director of personnel, entered the company's law department in December, 1923, where he served until 1929 when he was made director of personnel. In 1937 he was named assistant to the president.

At the 18th annual meeting of the Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms held at the Boston Stock Exchange, the following were elected Governors to serve for three years: James J. Minot, Jr., Jackson & Curtis; John R. Chapin, Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Harcourt Amory, Smith, Barney & Co.; and Alvin F. Sortwell, Burr, Gannett & Co. F. Ashley Day of R. L. Day & Co. was elected a Governor to serve for two years.

Mr. C. B. Stiffler, who has been promoted from the position of vice-president and assistant general manager, has been with General Motors since 1919. Mr. Stiffler was in the central office of General Motors from 1919 to 1926, when he went to the Oakland Motor Co. at Pontiac. In 1932 he transferred to the Buick Motor Co. at Flint, and in 1936 he began his duties with United Motors.

Charles H. Bliss has been elected president of American Utilities Service Corporation, succeeding Perry Crawford, who has resigned to become vice-president of Central Service Corporation, both positions effective May 1, 1938. Mr. Bliss, who for the past 22 years has been associated with E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated, has resigned as vice-president in charge of the Chicago division, and has been succeeded by Perry Dryden, vice-president of the company.

With the retirement of William H. Fleischmann as a general partner, Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that George F. Bartell has been admitted as a general partner as of May 1 and that Redmond A. DeNike has become associated with them.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. announce the withdrawal from their firm of Gerald Constable Maxwell, a general partner resident in London, who will join the partnership of Williamson, Fawcett and Stirling, members of the London Stock Exchange. The London office management of G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. will continue in charge of Frederic L. Simmons.

Proctor, Cook & Co., members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, announce the association with them of Samuel C. Bennett, formerly with the Boston office of Wrenn Bros & Co. for the last seven years. For 12 years prior to entering the investment business Mr. Bennett was associated with Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

Blake Brothers & Co., the oldest investment firm in Boston, which was 80 years old this month, announce that with the expiration of the present partnership on April 30, all their offices will be closed.

Engineer-Farmer Feeds His Tractor Bushel Corn a Day and 'It Likes It'

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Fred Hawthorn, of Monona County, Iowa, an agricultural engineer actively engaged in farming, told the fourth annual National Farm Chemurgic Council conference here that he is "feeding my tractor about a bushel of corn a day and it likes it."

Power Alcohol, made from corn and other farm products at Atchison, Kan., and blended with gasoline, Mr. Hawthorn said, provides an excellent tractor fuel.

Raises Power

Through use of this fuel, Mr. Hawthorn said, the farmer is able to raise on the farm some of his power and the corn that goes into power alcohol takes up some of the surplus thrown on the market as a result of the change from horses to tractors for farm power.

A working farm horse consumes about a bushel of corn each week.

Mr. Hawthorn said tests on a tractor showed the power alcohol-gasoline blend to be the cheapest source of power available by a margin of 4 cents per gallon.

Mr. Hawthorn declared "statistics" indicate our present grain surplus problem is largely a direct result of the farmer giving up a 40,000,000-acre farm power market to the oil companies by trading 10,000,000 horses for 1,500,000 tractors.

"Tractors, truck and auto users co-operating can put back every one of those 40,000,000 surplus producing acres to their original use of producing power."

Dr. Leo M. Christensen, general manager of the Atchison Agrol Company, which produces the power alcohol, told the conference the alcohol-gasoline blend is to be offered to motorists through filling stations in a dozen states.

Grain Sorghums Used

Dr. Christensen said grain sorghums had proved an excellent raw material in the manufacture of alcohol. He suggested that grain sorghums could be grown in the high plains area because of their ability to resist heat and drought as well as almost total immunity to grasshopper damage.

If alcohol-producing plants could be built in areas where farmers have suffered drought losses, he said, and agricultural production shifted to grain sorghums for alcohol manufacture, farmers would profit tremendously.

Claude Speck, Nortonville, Kan., farmer, said that farmers, generally speaking, are sympathetic with the farm chemurgic program.

Income of Grocery Chain Stores Seen Holding Up in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The net income of grocery chain stores during 1938 may equal or perhaps slightly exceed last year's results, acording to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

So far this year, continues the survey, dollar sales have run only 1 or 2 per cent below like 1937 gross. And most, if not all, of this decline appears due to lower retail prices. Thus, tonnage sales are apparently being maintained at the comparable 1937 levels.

"Profit margins have improved considerably in the past four months or so as a result of the drastic decline recorded by wholesale prices," continues the analysis. "Although some stiffening has taken place in recent weeks, a favorable relationship still exists between wholesale and retail prices. Barring an unexpected reversal of this situation, grocery chain net for the first half of the current year should be up considerably from June-December, 1937, results.

"The proposed Federal anti-chain tax, aimed at elimination of interstate chain merchandising (introduced to the House by Representative Wright Patman of Texas on Feb. 14) appears to have very little chance of becoming law during the current session. While Patman claims considerable backing for his measure, it is doubtful that significant sponsorship could be mustered, should the bill actually get so far as the floor of the House. Congress, at present, seems more willing to co-operate with business than to saddle it with further restrictive legislation. The very fact that the proposed bill is so drastic virtually assures its defeat."

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	8.71	8.75	8.70	8.75+	.04
July	8.76	8.78	8.73	8.78+	.02
October	8.84	8.86	8.82	8.86+	.03
December	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.86+	.02
January	8.88	8.88	8.87	8.88	..
March	8.92	9.04	9.01	9.04+	.01

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	4.63	4.64	4.62	4.64—	.02
July	4.75	4.75	4.73	4.74—	.02
October	4.87	4.87	4.85	4.87—	.02
Jan.	4.94	4.94	4.92	4.94—	.02
March	5.05	5.05	4.97	4.98—	.03

Sugar Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N. Y. Sept. No. 3	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	—.01
Wld. July No. 4	.91	.91	.90	.90	—.03
Wld Mar. No. 4	1.03½	1.03½	1.01	1.01	—.04

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—Dropping as much as ¾ cents at times, wheat prices worked lower under the pressure of quiet selling today. May and July contracts set new lows for the season and May, at 78⅜, was at its lowest point since the spring of 1934.

Issuance of a private crop estimate confirming trade ideas that a huge winter wheat crop will be harvested this year, and reports that large deliveries of wheat may be made the coming month on May contracts were factors that restricted buying and gave precedence to the light selling.

James E. Bennett & Co., issued a May forecast indicating a winter wheat crop of 755,000,000 bushels, 30,000,000 larger than the latest government estimate a month ago. The Bennett estimate took into account the potential losses from rust in Texas and Oklahoma. Another private forecast issued by E. H. Miller indicated a crop of 719,000,000 bushels and stressed heavier than expected abandonment and crop deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma.

Borden Co. Earnings Show 'Sizeable Improvement'

NEW YORK (AP)—March earnings of the Borden Company showed a "sizable improvement," Theodore G. Montague, president, said at the annual stockholders meeting.

January earnings were poor, he added, while February showed a somewhat better position than a year ago.

"The fluid milk business," Mr. Montague said, "has become profitable in the last two months. Our ice cream business is gratifying and volume for the first quarter was ahead of last year and profits for the full year will be at least as large as in 1937.

"The business of the cheese division was disappointing last year. The first quarter was considerably better, if inventory write-offs in February are eliminated."

Harold W. Comfort, a vice-president, was elected a director to replace John M. McConnell, retired.

Steel Pay Rolls Decline in March

By the Associated Press

New York

Pay rolls of the steel industry totaled $51,386,000 in March, compared with $45,599,000 in February and $90,863,000 in March, 1937, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

Men employed in March numbered 455,000, against 461,000 in the preceding month and 577,000 in the like month last year.

Wage earners worked an average of 26.7 hours a week in March, against 24.9 in February and 42.5 in March, 1937, and hourly earnings averaged 81.8 cents, against 81.3 cents in the preceding month, and 78.8 cents in the like month of last year.

Steer and Lamb Prices Advance; Hogs Are Lower

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Strictly good, choice, and prime medium weight and weighty steers closed the week strong to 25c higher, shipping demand tending to support this branch of the steer trade. Runs were comprised largely of steers and medium weight kinds predominated,

U. S. Navy Expansion Program And Its Relation to Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

ing its ambitions grow constantly fewer.

In this light it can be seen that it is the potentials with which the diplomats here are concerned. For the moment everything appears to be moving to their satisfaction. Chinese resistance continues to more than come up to fondest hopes. Japan is being required to expend enormous reserves of man power, wealth and vital raw material resources. It grows weaker every month China continues to fight. And there is every reason to believe that Chinese resistance will continue to be important during the time required to make both British and American naval rearmament effective factors.

The hope is that when Japan discovers that both Britain and the United States actually mean business it will decide to seek a settlement at once, rather than wait until an even more adverse strategic situation develops. Herein lies the reason for the size of the pending naval authorization bill and the extent of the current construction programs.

It is a course of policy which requires careful and cautious diplomatic handling. The most important consideration, and one fully appreciated particularly in naval quarters, is the necessity of keeping diplomatic steps within the limits of the means to achieve them. To go beyond would be to invite a challenge. American diplomacy has no intention of inviting a challenge. It intends to keep well within the limits of the means available. But it feels strongly that unless the means are made available the probable outcome would be vital and irretrievable damage to American interests.

The result is the comprehensive program to create an instrument of diplomacy in the form of a modern and more powerful navy. That instrument is intended both to speed the date of a settlement and to assure the United States a voice in it.

It is obected to by the Senate opposition because that group headed by Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, do not trust the State Department to use the implement safely, and because they oppose any American participation in a situation which they do not consider vital to the United States. They believe that Japanese ambition contains the seed of its own destruction within itself, and that only harm can come from making it possible for American diplomacy to play a part in the final outcome.

Here is a disagreement over fundamentals, but one in which the administration apparently has a safe majority. What looked like a possible filibuster collapsed last night when Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the Majority Leader, threatened to keep the Senate in session unless agreement was reached to limit debate. The agreement was then promptly reached on a basis of not more than 20 minutes per Senator on the bill itself, and 15 minutes per Senator on any one amendment.

Proponents have had very little to say during the two weeks of debate. They have let their case rest for the most part on the testimony of naval officers during committee hearings. This testimony was largely restricted to the contention that adequate national defense requires the expansion program.

Divided Methodism Unites

(Continued from Page 1)

Church. Among its duties will be to harmonize and combine the rules and regulations of the three churches relating to membership, conferences, ministry, judicial administration, and temporal economy. Hundreds of missionaries and missionary institutions together wth domestic schools and colleges and benevolent enterprises must be correlated and co-ordinated by the coming uniting conference.

Litigation Deemed Unlikely

It is thought that possible litigation which has been threatened by some objectors to unification will be avoided because the connectional nature of Methodist organization has frequently been recognized in relation to church property by the courts.

The Uniting Conference, however, is charged with planning for the control and safeguarding of permanent funds and other property interests of the three churches, together with the interests of those persons and causes for which the funds were established.

The Methodist Protestant Church, which has not been Episcopal in form hitherto, is empowered by the action to choose two ministers for the office of Bishop, who upon ordination at the coming Uniting Conference shall become effective Bishops of the new Methodist Church. The Bishops of the other two churches at the time the union is consummated shall be Bishops of the United Church.

While annual conferences continue as the basic body in the new Church, the set-up involves the establishment of six jurisdictional conferences for the United States for the more convenient administration of so large a church. In general, the southeastern and south central jurisdictions will include the territory now most largely occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The northeastern and north central jurisdictions are now mainly Methodist Episcopal. The western jurisdiction, comprising the western third of the United States, is predominantly Methodist Episcopal, although there are approximately 40,000 southern Methodists there.

The central jurisdiction will include all Negro churches of the Methodist Episcopal connection, numbering 315,204 members.

Outside the United States the administrative divisions will be National Central Conferences which already exist in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to which the missionary work of the other bodies will be related. The jurisdictions to be established have referred to them many responsibilities heretofore under the General Conferences, such as the election of Bishops as needed and determination of boundaries of the Conferences within their territory.

Highest Official Group

Northern Methodists will turn over to predominantly southern jurisdictions about 600,000 members, while the northern jurisdictions will receive 150,000 who are now members of the Church, South. A Quadrennial General Conference in which all annual conferences will be represented will be the highest governing body. A judicial council of laymen and ministers to act in capacity of supreme court is provided also.

In the chair when the roll was finally called after seven hours of continuous debate was Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Los Angeles, while presiding at a celebration of the event attended by 4,000 was the President of the College of Bishops, Bishop John M. Moore of Dallas, Texas. The speakers were fraternal delegates from the uniting churches, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington, D. C., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. James Straughn of Baltimore, Md., President of the Methodist Protestant General Conference.

Referring to the remarkable success of the Christian Science churches in utilizing the services of the laity in the extension of their cause, Dr. Straughn urged that in the new church a larger use of laymen might be made. In the case of both northern and southern churches the separate societies will be little conscious of any change but Methodist Protestant churches will entirely lose their identity and will be related to conferences with which previously they have had no connection, President Straughn pointed out.

Bishop Hughes asserted that the uniting churches have the unity of a shared history, a shared theology, a shared character, and a shared government, all of which qualifies them for organically unified life.

Fundamentally One

"Torn organizationally," he said, "our church, unlike others, has never been torn theologically."

Assuring southern opponents who had raised the race issue during the debate and expressed concern over being outnumbered in the United Church, Bishop Hughes said: "Within statutory realms, allowed by our plan, we will not seek speedy changes that violate consciences, or outrage customs or oppress hearts. Our severed dominions shall make an empire. Our three colonies shall become a spiritual nation. We will proclaim to the world that we have at last achieved the largest reunion of Christ's people that has ever been accomplished in the long history of Christendom."

Alaskan Interior Is to Be Linked By Air With Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Joe Crosson, manager of Pacific Alaska Airways, subsidiary of Pan American Airways, indicated before leaving recently for the East that Pacific Alaska is going ahead with tentative plans to start a Seattle-Ketchikan-Juneau air line soon. Mr. Crosson is to fly a Sikorsky amphibion from the east to Seattle. It is expected this plane will be used to start the new service, probably on a weekly basis.

The new line will connect with the Pacific Alaska Airways operating between Juneau and Fairbanks, in interior Alaska, and from Fairbanks to Nome and other parts of Northern Alaska, for the past several years. The Post Office Department recently gave a mail contract to the Pacific Alaska Airways for carrying mail from Juneau to Fairbanks by way of Whitehorse, in Yukon Territory, Canada. The rate will be 6 cents an ounce, the same as on air-mail lines in the States.

Word from Washington is to the effect that negotiations are being carried on with Canada to get permission for the Pacific Alaska Airways to stop in Canada en route north.

Province Crafts Shown at Calgary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta—Trends in design and materials typical of the Western Canadian Provinces were noted in an exhibit held by the Calgary branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. Indian women from near-by tribes illustrated making of thread, dyeing porcupine quills, and designing on white buckskin.

At the entrance to the auditorium, a collection of dinosaur models were shown. From them, representations of life-sized monsters are to be placed in a park planned for Calgary.

The walls of the hall were lined with hand-made rugs, including Alberta raw-wool hooked rugs. A display was entered by an Alberta Federal project, under which crafts are taught to adults in rural and municipal centers of the Province. The work, which began last October, ranges from simple sewing and wood-carving to complicated designs in pottery.

Other exhibits included basketry and leather work by the Blind Institute, pottery designing, pioneer and native crafts, laces, embroidery, riding belts, purses and zipper cases.

Montreal Plants Visited By Clarkson Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A party of 15 students from Clarkson College of Technology, Postdam, New York, visited Montreal through arrangements made by the Board of Trade. Several industrial plants were inspected during a three-day stay.

The visitors are all taking the course in the Business Administration Department of the college and the trip was made to enable them to obtain an insight into Canadian business management and production methods.

California in Murals

WPA Federal Art Project Photo

Design for Panel of Colored Marbles

Miss Marian Simpson, Mural Artist, With Color Sketch for Panel Depicting Pioneer American Phase in California's History

Two Murals of Richly Colored Marbles To Adorn Lobby of Oakland Courthouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An experiment in mural design, adapting an old Roman method to modern use, has been successfully carried out in two large mural panels depicting the early Spanish and American periods in California history.

The method used, called "opus sectile," consists of fitting together pieces of colored marble, carefully cut to form the separate color elements of a design. The Sumerians decorated furniture and gameboards by this method. East Indians used it, too, but since Renaissance times it has been neglected as a mural medium and has seldom been used on a large scale.

Designed by Marian Simpson, muralist, and executed by Gaetano Duccini, who learned the art of "opus sectile" in Italy, the California panels will soon be installed in the new Alameda County Courthouse in Oakland, finding their architectural setting in the lobby against walls of polished marble, warm in tone, beneath a ceiling of polished bronze. The panels contain more than 500 pieces of polished marble and weigh more than two tons.

The panels show an extremely wide range of color. Altogether, 29 kinds of marble (with more than 50 color variations) were used in making the murals—among them gray-blue from Vermont, creamy-white from California, deep red from Africa, red-brown from Hungary, and black from Belgium.

In reviving the Roman process and adapting it to modern conditions the artist has achieved a richer effect than was possible with marble alone, by using burnished metal leaf as a background for the group of historical figures which form the finely wrought design in each panel.

The WPA Federal Art Project directed the work and the Alameda County Board of Supervisors met the cost of materials. It is hoped their example will stimulate other public bodies to encourage this successful form of mural design.

New Chilean Craft To Aid Fruit Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The South American Steamship Company, the leading Chilean line, has purchased three 5,800-ton motor vessels from the Danish Nakskov dockyards, where they were built for its account. These ships, delivery of which was completed this month, are in accord with a modernization plan to increase maritime cold storage for the transportation of Chilean fresh fruit to foreign markets.

The three vessels, Copiapo, Aconcagua and Imperial, each have a grain capacity of 295,400 cubic feet and a refrigerator capacity of 120,000 cubic feet. There is passenger accommodation for 34 first and 126 third class, while a special normal speed of 16 knots has been designed to facilitate rapid fruit carriage.

Backed by the Government, which recently co-operated to place the company on a firm financial basis, a new line will be started to fly the Chilean flag for the first time on a regular run to the Old World.

Chilean exports to Europe, which occupy first place in value and second in volume of total overseas trade, can now depend on appropriate ships in a regular service. Exporters of fresh fruit, who so far have not been able amply to develop their business owing to difficulties in contracting freezer space, can now rely on sufficient space being available.

Women Voters Back Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

tive action. It means we would break with the balance of power system which we know has invariably led to war, while the collective security system which we advocate may also lead to war. We think the chances for avoiding it are much better under a program of collective security."

Automatic Consultation

The delegates then adopted the following statements of policy: "Implementation of the Pact of Paris to provide automatic consultation with other signatories in case of alleged violation, and to provide for the possible use of concerted discriminatory action against any violator of the pact."

"Amendment of the Neutrality Act of 1937 to provide at the discretion of the President for embargoes on essential war material and to provide for the application of all embargoes in co-operation with other signators against those belligerent nations which have violated treaties to which the United States is also a signatory."

Court and League Indorsed

Another plank called for "implementation of United States membership in the International Labor Organization," while the old endorsements of the World Court and of the League of Nations were reaffirmed; removal of racial discriminations in the immigration laws were again recommended. The program of reciprocal trade agreements was also given a new approval, and support of inter-American peace machinery was pledged.

While the League never adopts resolutions for the benefit of Congress, it sent telegrams from this convention to certain members of the two Houses on current legislation. One message was an appeal for granting suffrage to the District of Columbia, the other a request for changes in the Food and Drug Bill.

Two subjects were adopted for study by the League after speakers declared they did not feel sufficiently well informed on them to put them on the support program. One was the question of simplifying the process of amending the Federal Constitution; the other the question of Federal aid to education.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis was re-elected President for a third term; Mrs. Harris R. Baldwin was chosen First Vice-President; Mrs. Donald Hutchinson, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Paul Eliel, Secretary; Mrs. Walter Fisher, Treasurer.

Railway Wage Cut Due July 1 Faces Long Negotiation

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Labor attorneys said today it might require from three months to a year of negotiations and fact-finding to bring a "showdown" if the employees reject the railroads' proposal to cut wages 15 per cent.

The reason is the Railway Labor Act which would operate meantime to prevent any cut or strike.

Under the union contracts, no change in wages may be made without 30 days' notice. This was given yesterday when the Association of American Railroads announced its intention of making the cut effective July 1.

If the brotherhoods refuse to accept the cut—and the reactions of their leaders indicated this was certain—the National Mediation Board would come into action.

The Board may enter a dispute at the request of either party, or, if it believes a national emergency exists, on its own motion. The law provides in that case for this procedure:

Once the Board has entered the dispute, it may proceed indefinitely with its work of mediation. The status quo must be maintained until every effort to effect a settlement has been exhausted.

If the board is unable to mediate the difference, it is bound to propose arbitration. If this is rejected, the Board reports the impasse to the President. He may then declare a national emergency and appoint a fact-finding board.

This Board is given 30 days in which to formulate a report. For 30 days after its report, the status quo must be preserved.

If no agreement has been reached by that time, each party would be free to proceed as it wished, the railroads to cut wages or the employees to strike.

The 142 Class 1 lines which are members of the Railway Association estimated the wage cut would save them $250,000,000 a year and said it was necessitated by falling revenues and higher operating costs.

George M. Harrison, President of the Association of Railway Labor Executives, who previously had said labor would not accept it, commented that the railroad problem was "not as acute as management representatives are endeavoring to make the public believe." Mr. Harrison is head of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Call to Camp Heard by Boys: Princeton Offers Vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the minute Vincent, the boy who brings the grocery order, was telling about it, the announcement was probably in the mail. When it arrived it said:

"Plans for the twenty-ninth season of the Princeton Summer Camp, student-operated establishment for boys from the crowded sections of New York City and Princeton, have been made. The camp will be conducted from July 5 to Aug. 27. Undergraduates not only supervise the camp operation but also support nearly half the financial burden. Nearly 950 city youths will be provided with a vacation of wholesome and healthful outdoor life this summer by attending the camp. The Princeton camp is one of the few ventures of its kind operated solely by undergraduates. . . ."

Vincent did not tell it quite like that. It had been the kind of a spring day he wished he didn't have to work, but could have gone to the baseball game.

"But my time will come," he said, a slow smile spreading around his alert black, heavy-browed eyes. "I—I hope I can go back to camp this summer. And then, boy! there's lots of baseball."

"Where do you go to camp?"

"Blairstown, N. J. Ever hear of that? It's the camp run by fellas at Princeton University. Gee! those boys must have lots o' money, and the boys 'at go to the camp ain't—haven't got much . . ." Vincent gave a frank laugh and changed the "much" to "any," and explained: "But the Princeton boys treat us just as if we were—well, the same's them."

"How long do you go to camp for?"

"Well, as long as you can afford it. The first year I went for two weeks. Cost me—le'me see—'bout six dollars a week. 'Course I was little then. Then I went for a month. But what you pay don't—doesn't anywhere near pay what it must cost 'em. Wonderful food. Wonderful swimmin'. Wonderful baseball—everything, just like in those expensive camps. And the Princeton fellas—they're swell counselors—they act as if they always knew you. I certn'y hope I can go this year."

Vincent played with the dog a few minutes. He makes a game of letting the dog have one of the packages he's brought with the order. The dog thinks Vincent is wonderful and would like him to bring an order once an hour.

"Oh an' yes—" Vincent remembered something more about the camp. "In the winter they have a re—you know—like everybody who went to the camp in the summer, and can get there, goes down to Princeton on Saturday for a—get-together, like. The fellas who were the counselors in the summer meet us at the station, and take us to one of the buildings—a commons, I guess you call it—for a feed—mmmmmmm—just wonderful food—an' then we watch a football game or a basketball game or something like that—and then go for a swim—and then have another feed. And everybody brings along some snapshots they took in the summer and didn't have developed in time to show before; and we tell stories, about the night the weasel got in the head counselor's cabin, and when the kid who'd never been out of the city before got scared by the owl—you know, that kind of thing. Mmmmmmm-mmm, it's swell. Well, I gotta go now—guess they'll think at the store I eloped."

That's the way Vincent looks at the Princeton camp. The announcement of this season's camp says:

"Besides providing the camp with an official staff and counselors, the Princton campus annually responds to the Student-Faculty Association drive to the extent of providing almost half the operating funds of the establishment. A total of $5,000 has been contributed by students and faculty so far this year; and $1,700 has been added by the charitable organizations which send the boys, and the remainder of the $10,700 budget will be raised from Princeton alumni and friends."

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Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Test Pilot' Aims High—and Hits

Un Carnet de Bal (A. F. E.)—A poignant, slightly cynical record of a woman's attempt to recapture in some degree the romance she experienced at her first ball. An attractive widow, lonely and listless, comes across a dance program among her husband's papers. She determines to search out the men whose names appear on it and who once—during a magic night of dancing—offered her their devotion. The disillusioning journey shows the breakdown which has occurred in most of their lives. The statement, treatment and resolution of the idea have been brilliantly handled by Julien Duvivier, the writer-director, and the acting is of high order. Marie Bell, Françoise Rosay, Louis Jouvet, Harry Baur, Pierre-Richard Willm, Raimu, Pierre Blanchar, Fernandel, Robert Lynen.—Adults and mature young people.

College Swing (Paramount)—Give the films enough rope and they are apparently determined to swing themselves with it. Though occasionally funny, the material for this latest campus fling squawks along in the rut of unoriginality as Gracie Allen revolutionizes education. George Burns, Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Edward Everett Horton, Ben Blue, Betty Grable, Jackie Coogan. Adults and young people.

Everybody's Doing It (RKO)—That's just the trouble. Drunken puzzle artist is kidnaped by gangsters seeking a corner on the "answers racket." Trite. Preston Foster, Sally Eilers.—Adults.

Fools for Scandal (Warners)—Mervyn LeRoy's entry in the crazy comedy stakes splashes up to its ears in whimsey and pranks. Exaggeration has been substituted for imagination and the script is duller than a weather report. Impertinent, impoverished Frenchman woos and wins film star. Such engaging principals as Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet deserve better. Ralph Bellamy, Allen Jenkins, Isabel Jeans, Marie Wilson.—Adults and mature young people.

Four Men and a Prayer (20th-Fox)—Excellent playing of all roles and a plot which at least starts out in an original manner are the principal recommendations for this story of intrigue and murder. Four young Englishmen set out to clear the name of their father who was dishonorably discharged from the Indian army and then shot as he was about to tell them the munitions man behind the frame-up. The plot becomes muddled a bit as it progresses but its four young men, fresh from the playing fields of Eton or thereabout, crash through in sterling manner. It's corking entertainment. David Niven, Loretta Young, Richard Greene, George Sanders, C. Aubrey Smith, J. Edward Bromberg, William Henry, Reginald Denny.—Adults and young people.

Hawaii Calls (RKO)—Bobby Breen takes his story and his singing to the Pearl of the Pacific—but something went wrong. Bobby sings several Hawaiian songs, mostly of Hollywood persuasion. The plot is negligible, but the picture is helped by authentic backgrounds, by the comedy of Ned Sparks, and by the mute but eloquent presence of a Hawaiian stripling of Master Breen's own age, named Pua, who stole most of the scenes in which he was allowed to appear. Irvin S. Cobb, Gloria Holden, Warren Hull, Mamo Clark, Philip Ahn, Birdie de Bolt.—Family.

Merrily We Live (Hal Roach-MGM)—A notable cast works merrily and mightily to make this the dizziest of the stream of slapstick feature comedies which have been having their day upon the screen. This is called a successor to "Topper," which Mr. Roach released last year, Cary Grant's place is taken by Brian Aherne, but Constance Bennett is present, along with many of the players who graced "Topper," and also some highly familiar plot material. Billie Burke, Alan Mowbray, Bonita Granville, Patsy Kelly, Ann Dvorak, Tom Brown, Clarence Kolb—Adults and young people.

The Joy of Living (RKO)—Irene Dunne, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and this plot have all had better treatment. Carefree vagabond with a tramp steamer and an isle in the blue Pacific decides to rescue Miss Dunne from her parasitical family. Does he succeed? Well, not without a few arrests, a spree, a whirl at a roller skating rink and a few other antics. Miss Dunne sings some Kern tunes. Alice Brady, Guy Kibbee, Jean Dixon, Eric Blore, Lucelle Ball, Warren Hymer, Billy Gilbert—Adults and mature young people.

Test Pilot (MGM)—The most exciting and in many ways the best picture so far in 1938. An atmosphere of tenseness surrounds story of a test pilot, his wife and his devoted friend. On the ground, it studies character and even laughs a bit. In the sky, it is a spectacular series of crashes, speed flights and similar aerial exploits. The camera work is excellent and the actual air shots—whether real or simulated—are amazing as illusions of actuality. Those who do not care for violent excitement should avoid this picture. Victor Fleming directed and Ray June photographed. Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore, Samuel S. Hinds, Marjorie Main, Gloria Holden, Louis Jean Heydt.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River." "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?"

Adults and Young People: "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature), "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Dead End" (mature), "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Just to make it harder—no hints today!

ZXQVNLAXBVCQ, JKOPGOBNPZG, VCPHBNIHQ, VCLNLAXBVCQ—NCIGI BJR LNCIXG ZLJGNPNKNI IRKZBNPLJBH CLSSPIG.

A Rebus

This rebus—which is partly phonetic—is shared by a Newton, Mass., puzzler. Study the position of the letters below which represent a 4-word slang phrase. These words contain 5, 4, 5, and 2 letters, respectively. The position of the letters as shown has much to do with finding the correct answer:

B L L
T

Adopting abit of today's slang Here's how we'd all like to be!

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Maryville, Tenn., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing PULP to BOOK in 8 moves.

Find 2 Numbers

Find 2 numbers, the product of which is 42, and such that if the larger is divided by the smaller, the quotient is 4, and the remainder is 2.

Home of English Men of Letters

This list is shared by a Fennimore, Wis., reader:

1	Abbotsford	Lord Byron	
2	Gadshill Place	Thomas Carlyle	
3	Hawks' Hill	Walter Scott	4
4	Max Gate	Wm. Wordsworth	
5	Newstead Abbey	John Ruskin	
6	Farringford	Shakespeare	
7	Wentworth Place	Chas. Dickens	
8	Brantwood	John Keats	
9	Dove Cottage	Thomas Hardy	
10	New Place	Alfred Tennyson	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Puzzle Corner

Cryptogram: Cryptography, numismatics, philately, photography—these and others constitute educational hobbies.

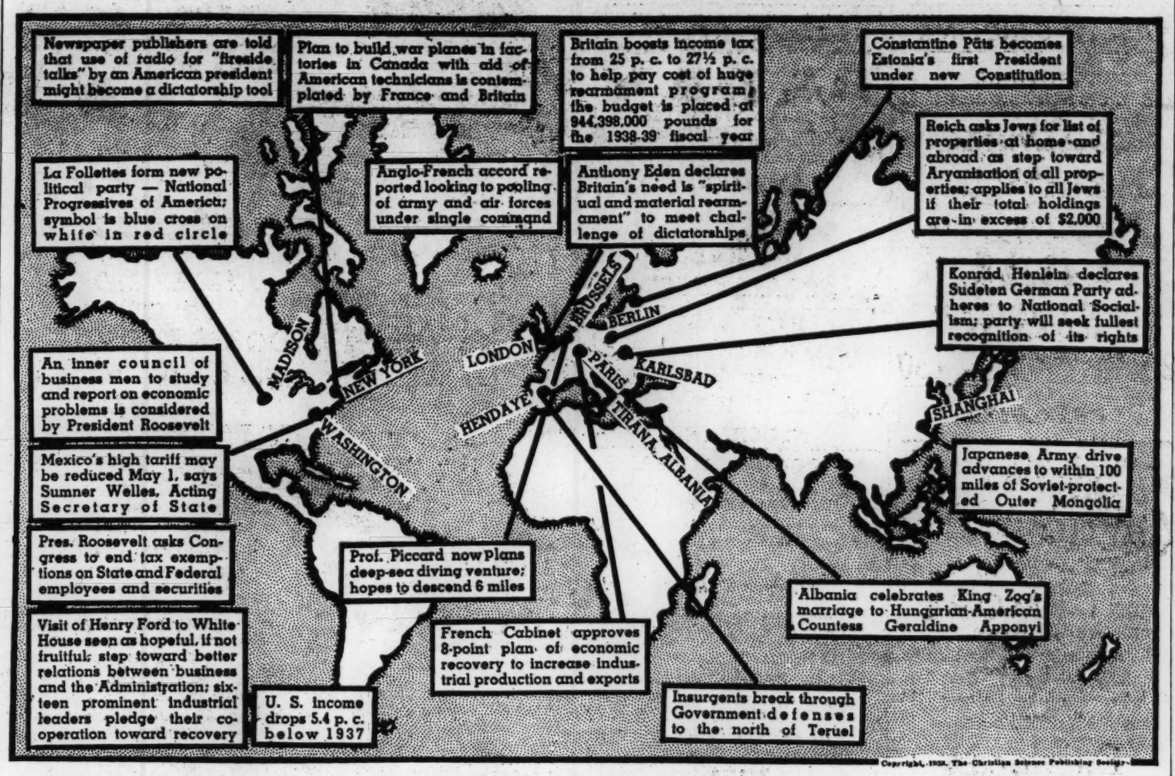
A Rebus: T here with B LL's on. (There with bells on.)

Letter Changing: Pulp, pull, poll, pole, pore, bore, born, boon, book.

Find 2 Numbers: 14 and 3.

Homes of English Men of Letters: Abbotsford—Walter Scott; Gadshill Place—Charles Dickens; Hawks' Hill—Thomas Carlyle; Max Gate—Thomas Hardy; Newstead Abbey—Lord Byron; Farringford—Alfred Tennyson; Wentworth Place—John Keats; Brantwood—John Ruskin; Dove Cottage—Wm. Wordsworth; New Place—Shakespeare.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Newspaper publishers are told that use of radio for "fireside talks" by an American president might become a dictatorship tool
Plan to build war planes in factories in Canada with aid of American technicians is contemplated by France and Britain
Britain boosts income tax from 25 p. c. to 27½ p. c. to help pay cost of huge rearmament program; the budget is placed at 944,398,000 pounds for the 1938-39 fiscal year
Constantine Päts becomes Estonia's first President under new Constitution
La Follettes form new political party — National Progressives of America; symbol is blue cross on white in red circle
Anglo-French accord reported looking to pooling of army and air forces under single command
Anthony Eden declares Britain's need is "spiritual and material rearmament" to meet challenge of dictatorships
Reich asks Jews for list of properties at home and abroad as step toward Aryanization of all properties; applies to all Jews if their total holdings are in excess of $2,000
Konrad Henlein declares Sudeten German Party adheres to National Socialism; party will seek fullest recognition of its rights
An inner council of business men to study and report on economic problems is considered by President Roosevelt
Mexico's high tariff may be reduced May 1, says Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State
Pres. Roosevelt asks Congress to end tax exemptions on State and Federal employees and securities
Visit of Henry Ford to White House seen as hopeful, if not fruitful, step toward better relations between business and the Administration; sixteen prominent industrial leaders pledge their cooperation toward recovery
U. S. income drops 5.4 p. c. below 1937
Prof. Piccard now plans deep-sea diving venture; hopes to descend 6 miles
French Cabinet approves 8-point plan of economic recovery to increase industrial production and exports
Insurgents break through Government defenses to the north of Teruel
Albania celebrates King Zog's marriage to Hungarian-American Countess Geraldine Apponyi
Japanese Army drive advances to within 100 miles of Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia
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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Green Pastures

During one of her engagements in Boston, Mrs. Fiske, the celebrated actress, observed from her hotel window an aged horse too tired to drag the hack from the stand on the opposite corner. Each morning for the first week she watched the horse, feeling a rising sense of injustice that this creature, which had probably given unnumbered years of service, should now be forced to drag one of the last horse-drawn vehicles through the city streets. Finally she went out and approached the driver and owner with the suggestion that he allow her to purchase the horse on the spot—which he did. For a number of years now the happy animal has been grazing in green pastures where his new owner placed him, as a retired veteran.

Kindness

Kindness consists in loving people more than they deserve.—Joubert.

In Lighter Vein

Now It Can Be Told

"Whenever I'm in the dumps, I get myself a new hat."

"I was wondering where you bought them."

Suspicious

Golf Pro: "Now, there's one important thing I have to tell you, sir—always keep your eye on the ball."

Novice (coldly): "Oh, is that the sort of club I've joined?"—Tit-Bits.

Getting Off

"Conductor, will you please help me off the train?"

"Sure."

"You see, I'm stout, and have to get off the train backwards. The porter thinks I'm getting on, and gives me a shove on again. I'm five stations beyond my destination now."

Jest a Minute

"I'll be back as soon as I get through exercising Jeeves."

Smart Moon

Radio Expert: "The moon throws back the wireless waves from the earth."

Radio Listener: "I don't blame it!"

Optimist

"Anyhow, I'm glad the world is filled with sunshine."

"An optimist, eh?"

"No, a straw hat salesman!"—Grit.

Truth in Advertising

Item on South Side restaurant menu:

BARELY SOUP

First time we ever knew the management to admit it, though.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Ready for a Rush

The following message was flashed on to the screen of a popular cinema: "A five-pound note has been found in the stalls. Will the owner please form a queue outside the box-office tomorrow night?"—Pearson's.

Flattery

It was breakfast time at the house of the eminent professor, who had spent the major part of the night in his laboratory.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "congratulate me! I have discovered a gas of hitherto unheard-of density, and I'm going to name it after you!"—Vancouver Sun.

The Crowd

Griffiths was the father of twelve children, and he decided to take them all to the seaside. They set off, reached the station, got their tickets, and were about to enter the train, when the proud parent was touched on the shoulder by a policeman.

"What have you been doing?" the constable demanded.

"Me? Why nothing!" stammered the surprised man.

The policeman waved his hand towards the family.

"Then why," he asked, "is this crowd following you?"—Reeseville Review.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfishness Rewarded

Denver, Colo.

On a large tract of land in Colorado lived a family consisting of a father, mother, and two daughters. The part of the land on which the home was located was very fertile, but the greater part was sandy and seemed worthless.

In time both parents passed on, and the property was to be divided between the two daughters. The younger had married, was raising a family, and seemed to be much in need; so the elder unselfishly allowed the younger sister to choose the fertile land.

Some years later, oil was discovered on the seemingly barren soil, so that the elder sister was amply repaid for her unselfishness.

Quotation for Today

BE master of yourself, first of all, and afterwards you will be the master of others.

—GRACIAN

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Actuality—*Ak-tu-al'-ih-tih* (the second syllable easily palatalizes into *choo*; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *actum*, "an act, thing done" (neuter of *actus*, past participle of *agere*, "to do, drive"), is the source of our word. That which is actual has real existence in the realm of action or fact; it has proof of its existence within itself. Like the real, the actual has nothing to do with the mutability of matter. And, of course, "actuality" may be defined as "the state of being actual; reality."

Allegory—*Al'-e-go-rih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word, from the Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing under the image of another," is used to indicate a fanciful or figurative story, with symbolical characters, told to explain or teach something.

Almanac—*Aul-*, not *al-*.

Antipodes—Although the singular "antipode" is sounded *an'-tih-pode*, the plural "antipodes" is pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *an-tip'-o-deez*.

The word is derived from a combination of the Greek *anti*, "opposite, against," and *pous*, "foot," and was first used to designate persons living on the diametrically opposite side of the globe—so that the subject and the antipodes were feet-to-feet, so to speak. We apply "antipodes" figuratively to anything which is the exact opposite.

Are, our—Careful discrimination should be exercised in reading these words. Note that the first is sounded *ahr* (*a* two-dot as in *arm*); and the second is sounded with *ou* as in *out*. By all means avoid "*R* Father which art. . . ."

Articulation—*Ar-tik-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

This word (from Latin *articulus*, "joint") is generally employed to designate the breakage of speech into "joints" or syllabic divisions by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, intervention of consonants, or use of pauses. The word also has a figurative use in the sense of "utterance."

Burlesque—*Bur-lesk'* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* short).

This word is derived from the Italian *burlesco*, "ludicrous" (from *burla*, "a trick, waggery, fun"), and is applied to a ludicrous imitation of the real thing, "bringing into ridicule an object of real or apparent dignity," as Webster's puts it.

Chaos—*Kay'-os* (*a* long, *o* short).

The Greek *chaos* was first applied to a yawning abyss or empty space; and such a source was conceived for the materials which went into creation—a great and confused mass of primordial matter. We use our word to indicate a place or condition of complete confusion, a disorderly void.

Deflection, reflection—Clear-cut enunciation, especially on the first syllable, is quite desirable when these words are used in contrast. The root common to both is the Latin *flectere*, "to turn or bend"; and the prefix *re* imparts the sense of "back," and *de* suggests "down or away."

In "reflection," then, we see "a giving back an image or likeness of." Thus, man may be said to reflect God. But in "deflection" we detect "a turning away from the true source, or an inclination downward"—toward materiality, to carry out the analogy.

Dispel—*Dis-pel'*.

This word (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *pellere*, "to drive") suggests more forcible action than does its common synonym "disperse" (*dis* and *apargare*, "to scatter"). We destroy the existence of a thing by dispelling it; we merely destroy the junction or cohesion of a body by dispersing it. For example, a wind may disperse the clouds; but the sun dispels darkness.

Distort—*Dis-tort'* (*i* short, *o* as in *orb*).

When we distort something we literally "twist it apart" (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *torquere*, "to twist"); that is, we alter or change it from a proper to an improper or unnatural shape. Figuratively, we use it in the sense of giving an erroneous twist or turn to (as of mind or thoughts), or of perverting or misrepresenting—making willfully misleading.

Elohim, Elohistic—*Eh-lo'-him* (*e* and *i* short, *o* long); *El-o-hiss'-tik* (*e* and *i*'s short, *o* as in *obey*; secondary stress on first syllable).

The first book of the Bible, in company with others, has unmistakable evidences of being a narrative woven together from various sources. The two principal sources are termed the "Elohistic" and the "Jehovistic" records, so named because Deity is referred to in the first as "Elohim," and in the second as "Jehovah." The entire first chapter of Genesis is Elohistic.

The word "Elohim," incidentally, is a plural form, with the fundamental connotation of "power"—divine omnipotence. The plural form is regarded as significant, in view of the enlightened application of Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, and Love as synonyms to indicate "the nature, essence, and wholeness of Deity."

Figure—*Fig'-ure* (*u* as in *unite*). In British usage, *fig'-er* seems to be accepted.

Government—Don't slight the first *n*.

Imputed (Rom. 5:13)—Renders the Greek *ellogeo*, "to reckon in; put on account."

Incubus—Preferably *in'-ku-bus* (*i* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped-short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *in*, "upon," and *cubare*, "to lie down," their significance being readily apparent in our word "incubate." The ancients, however, believed that an *incubus* was a demon which would bear down its weight upon persons in their sleep, so that they could neither move nor speak.

In a general sense we use our word to designate anything that is fearfully burdensome or oppressive.

Jehovah, Jehovistic—*Je-ho'-va* (*e* as in *debate*, *o* long, *a* as in *sofa*); *Je-ho-viss'-tik* (*e* long, *o* quick-long, *i*'s short; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Jehovah," since time immemorial, has been regarded as the incommunicable name of the God of Israel, owing to an odd conception of what lay back of Leviticus 24:16. The Hebrew form, which is directly translated only four times in the King James Version, means "self-existent, eternal"—an extension of a primitive root meaning "to exist; to be or become; to come to pass"; with a similar form meaning "to breathe."

It is commonly believed that the material in the first five books of the Old Testament was written at two widely different periods, because God is invariably called "Elohim" in some paragraphs, and no less frequently "Jehovah" in others. The Elohistic paragraphs are more simple and primitive, while the Jehovistic ones indicate a knowledge of geography and history, and seem to exalt the priestly office with all its materialistic rites.

Those who cling to this theory aver that some later transcriber combined the earlier and later writings, with much the same effect as if a very old and a very modern biography of a person were pieced together.

Metaphor—Ordinarily *met'-a-fer*; but in measured speech, a trace of circumflex *o* might well be retained in the last syllable.

The Greek *metaphora* was applied to "a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another." As commonly used, "metaphor" may be defined as "a figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness between them"; as, "a marble brow."

Panacea—*Pan-a-see'-a* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from the Greek *pan*, neuter of *pas*, "all," and *ak-*, base of *akeomai*, "I heal." We use the word in the sense of "a universal, all-healing remedy."

Portend—*Por-tend'*.

Notwithstanding the fact that "portend" is derived from the Latin *portendere*, "to foretell, predict," we have come to use it only in connection with untoward or unpropitious events. In modern use, pleasant things are not portended.

Species—We may discriminate between the singular and plural forms (both spelled alike) by pronouncing the singular *spe'-shihz*, and the plural *spe'-sheez*.

Subtilty (II Cor. 11:3)—Webster's records a preference for *sub'-til-tih*.

The word renders the Greek *panourgia*, "adroitness (in a bad sense), trickery, sophistry."

Vitiate—*Vish'-ih-ate*.

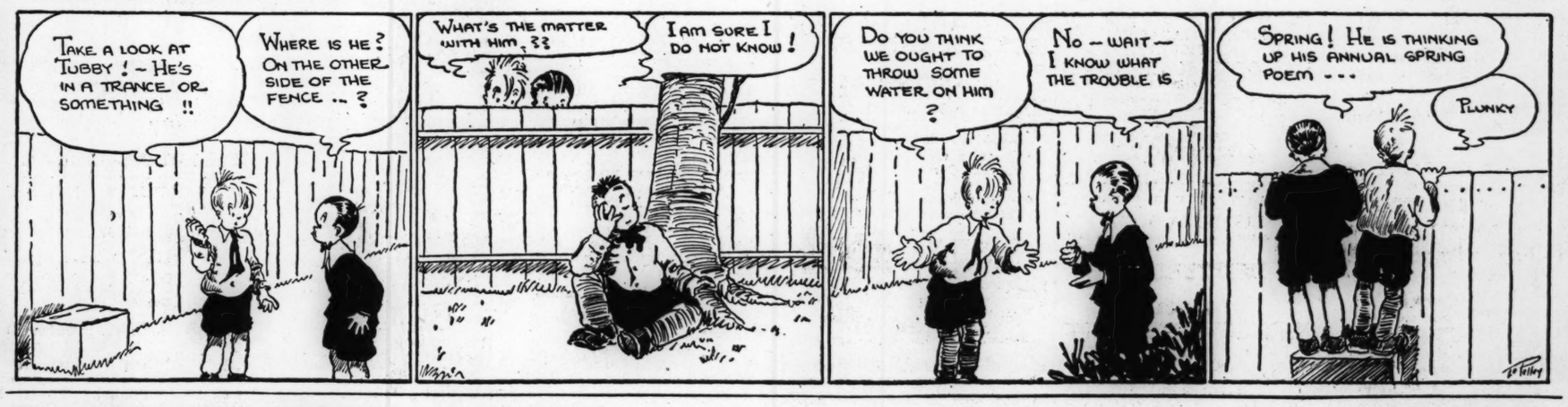
This word is closely related to "vice," for both came to us from the Latin *vitium*, "fault, vice." To understand our word, then, we must think of it not only as "making weak," but as "contaminating." For example, the starting of an automobile engine in a closed garage vitiates the air.

Reward

"Charity is more than sacrifices." He who gives becomes rich, or as it is written, "A beneficent soul will be abundantly gratified." — From "The Talmud."

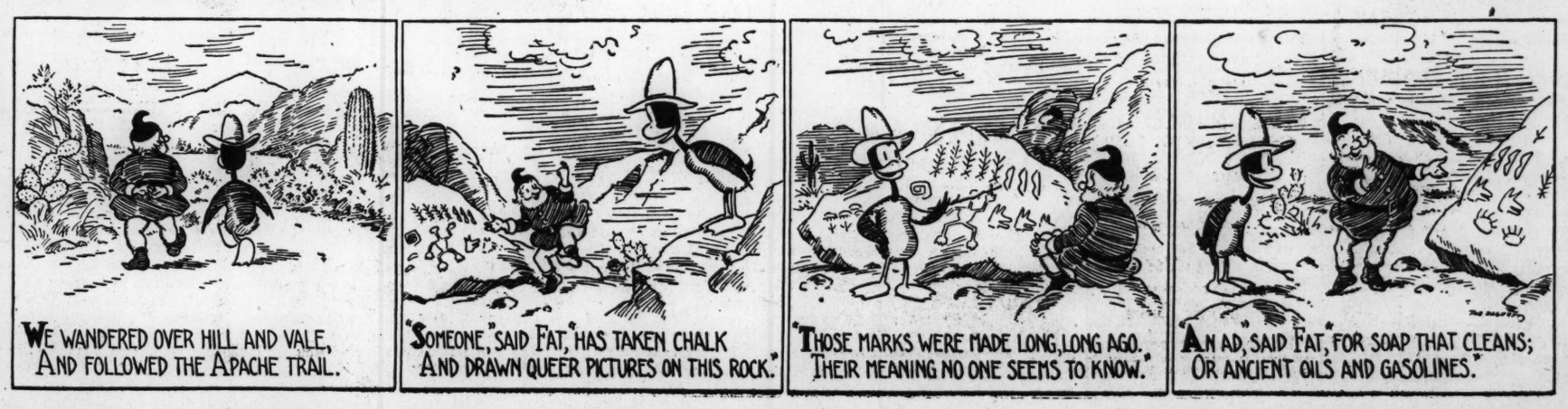
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sign of Spring*

By LE PELLEY


TAKE A LOOK AT TUBBY! - HE'S IN A TRANCE OR SOMETHING !!
WHERE IS HE? ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE .. ?
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH HIM, ??
I AM SURE I DO NOT KNOW!
DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO THROW SOME WATER ON HIM ?
NO - WAIT - I KNOW WHAT THE TROUBLE IS
SPRING! HE IS THINKING UP HIS ANNUAL SPRING POEM ...
PLUNKY

The Adventures of Waddles—*First Advertising*

By THE HAGERS


WE WANDERED OVER HILL AND VALE, AND FOLLOWED THE APACHE TRAIL.
"SOMEONE," SAID FAT, "HAS TAKEN CHALK AND DRAWN QUEER PICTURES ON THIS ROCK."
"THOSE MARKS WERE MADE LONG, LONG AGO. THEIR MEANING NO ONE SEEMS TO KNOW."
AN AD, SAID FAT, FOR SOAP THAT CLEANS; OR ANCIENT OILS AND GASOLINES.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Today's Need

TODAY'S most urgent need has been diagnosed by Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, in these words: "We are worse off today, perhaps, than ever before, because the spiritual aspirations of humanity are in eclipse in large parts of the world. We can hope and have faith that a spiritual resurgence will come in time to avert world disaster."

Today's most encouraging sign has been perceived by George E. Sokolsky, author and journalist, in these words: "A newspaper man should be able to take the next great subject to come along, whatever it is, and write about it. The next great subject in the United States is religion. There is going to be a religious revival. You can feel it all over the country even though it is still so inarticulate that all you can do is to sense it."

Today's most challenging duty is to support that spiritual resurgence without which there is no basis and there is no title to security, to peace and to progress. Man is born of God, not of dust, and because of man's spiritual origin, brotherhood of man is a present spiritual fact. Its realization need not be deferred.

For Freer Competition

AT LEAST there can be no objection to study of the monopoly problem in the United States. In fact, what most citizens will be interested in is that the investigation asked by President Roosevelt in his special message to Congress shall be sure to produce concrete recommendations for action at the next legislative session.

No one defends monopoly as such. The question, as Mr. Roosevelt emphasizes, is what to do about it and how to meet it. The country would readily believe that monopoly needs to be curbed without the perhaps overstated warnings that private enterprise in the United States "is becoming a cluster of private collectivisms," or "is becoming a concealed cartel system after the European model," and that the small business man is "being driven into a less and less independent position" while the "heavy hand of integrated financial management and control lies upon large and strategic areas of American life." Whether it is true that "a concentration of private power without equal in history is growing" in the country or threatens it with "Fascism," it is clear anyway that the monopoly problem is bad enough and should be seriously attacked.

In view of the complicated nature of the subject, an investigation by the three administrative agencies the President has named, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission, seems definitely preferable to one by a special committee of Congress—particularly in an election year. The difficulty will be, of course, to bring together the recommendations of these three groups into a single correlated program, but this should be possible through an interdepartmental committee, and the views of the units that are actually struggling with enforcement of the trade laws should be most useful and practical.

How delicate are some of the questions involved as segments or details of the problem is suggested by the mere description of some of them: supervision of trade associations to enable them to combat unfair competitive methods but to prevent interference with legitimate competition, amendment of patent laws to prevent their use as a basis for monopoly and possibly making the submission of identical bids a prima facie evidence of collusion. All these things require study and careful definition. But the problem is one of the most important ones in American economic life, and the study should go forward promptly and decisively to the stage of action.

Happy Harvest

WHEN it's springtime in the Rockies, it's autumn on the pampas. The poet who thrills about blossoms in May with a mental image of Kent or Kentucky can hardly appreciate—nor need he—what May means to countries on the other side of the equator. The dweller in the north temperate zone does not often remember, until some visitor reminds him of it, how the seasons are reversed in South America, South Africa or Australia as compared with the northern latitudes in which most of our English literature has grown up.

South of the equator, Christmas is a midsummer holiday, springtime is toward the end rather than the beginning of the calendar, and May is not a month of warming earth and bursting buds but of harvest moons, of "frost on the pumpkin and fodder in the shock."

So to Australia, land of the kookaburra, koala and kiwi, where the sheep stations are preparing for their mild version of winter, to the Argentine where corn and wheat are being cut for the herds of the gauchos and vaqueros, and to South Africa where the farmer of the veldt is gathering in his grains and fruits, to these let us extend the felicitations of May—in other words, happy harvest!

Plain Talk

DIPLOMACY and plain speaking are supposed not to be on speaking terms. Yet in time of crisis to speak plainly may be the best diplomacy. Though Lord Halifax, Britain's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has hastened to assure Italy's and Germany's representatives in London that the defensive alliance now announced between France and Britain is aimed at no other country and includes no implications of military help from Britain for Czechoslovakia, there is in the Paris-London talks an element of plainer speaking than has been heard in some time.

In the first decade of the century Germany's shipbuilding program, Serbia's nationalist ambitions, and Italy's dreams of an empire beneath the African sun were quite prolific sources of international tension. In 1906 Germany deeply humiliated France, and pressed on her demands which could not be granted. War seemed inevitable, but Britain unequivocally declared that she would stand by France, and Germany gave way. Two years later Russia was ready to attack Austria after the latter country's acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This time it was Germany who stood by her ally, and Russia went no further. At Agadir in 1911 Britain again firmly supported France against German claims, and war was averted. But in 1914 Britain remained in doubt as to her attitude till the last moment. Everyone knows what followed.

Courage and determination, a clear realization and statement of what will be fought for, and what will not—coupled with the unshakable recognition that war is never inevitable until it starts—and a resolution to remove all reasonable grievances—these are methods by which peace has been preserved in the past. Such hesitation as has been expressed at London seems directed rather toward Czechoslovakian ears than toward those of leaders with possibly aggressive designs. The problem is to prevent Czechoslovakian leaders from misreading assurances of aid as encouragement to become adamant against minority demands. It is to be hoped that others will read the signs correctly.

Whose Civil Liberties?

SENATOR MINTON'S lobby committee has been preparing to investigate the opposition to the Reorganization Bill. It is charged that several wealthy men financed an organized effort to evoke public protests and influence congressmen against the bill. Senator Minton has even obtained from the Treasury authority of doubtful legality to open the income tax returns of these men. So far the committee has shown no disposition to inquire also into the charges that support of the bill was obtained by the Administration through threats or promises to members of Congress.

Will the Civil Liberties Union demand such an inquiry? And will the Daughters of the American Revolution, who cheered an attack on the National Labor Relations Board and the Senate investigators also attack the denial of free speech to C. I. O. unionists by Mayor Hague in Jersey City? The Bill of Rights will be more secure when Americans are as ready to defend the civil liberties of those they oppose as of those they support.

Not Welcome in Canada

THE prompt and decisive manner in which Government officials acted upon the proposal to establish State medicine in the Dominion of Canada should be an example to those in authority at Washington who have at heart a sincere desire to safeguard the rights and liberties of the American people.

The Minister of Pensions and National Health, G. C. Power, declared during debate in the House of Commons that it would be better to meet health needs in the Dominion by co-operation between the Government and the medical fraternity and universities than by regimentation and the coercive methods of State medicine. Mr. Power evidently has a small opinion of medical ministrations under State auspices, for he added:

> The very moment a medical man, in so far as pensions are concerned, becomes an employee of the State and is appointed by the State to look after the pensioners on a salary basis, his usefulness disappears. We had some kind of State medicine during the war . . . but I would ask almost any honorable member who served during the last war if he was satisfied with the medical treatment which was handed out to him by the medical officers.

One Member of Parliament—a medical man—vigorously opposed the scheme on the ground that State medicine with its ever-available clinics, might actually lead to an increase in sickness. This doctor, with keenness of perception, placed his finger on one of the weakest spots of the State medical system where it is in operation abroad. The evidence from Europe has been that sickness among the publicly insured has increased.

In rejecting the proposal, both the Dominion and the United States will take a stand for democracy as opposed to paternalism and for the rights of individuals as against coercive regimentation.

Guide to Freedom

Book News of the Day

DURING the debates on the Reorganization Bill a familiar complaint was that so few people knew what the bill was all about. Another great problem is now before the public, the project for an Anglo-American trade agreement. It is the purpose of Prof. Percy Wells Bidwell's book, OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN (New York: Council on Foreign Relations, $1.50) to provide a dossier which will enable the layman to appraise this particular project intelligently. No greater public service could have been rendered at this time.

I say this because I believe that the most grievous economic ill from which the world is suffering is what Harry Scherman, in a book of his reviewed here recently, calls "blocked exchanges." We all have a surplus of specialized products or merchandise. It is common sense to exchange them, not to try to be self-contained and be satisfied with "a poore thing if mine own." Such a course is ruinous to the general weal, and the consuming public.

A real tariff-modifying agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom would release many present-day fetters to economic nationalism. Total U. S.-British Empire trade amounts to over 40 per cent of the world's foreign commerce. Of late years these tremendous trading groups, far from realizing to the full the law of comparative advantage, have taken progressive steps which deprive one another of its benefits. In 1930 on the American side there was the Hawley-Smoot tariff, which Professor Bidwell calls a "monumental blunder." In England, which has a habit of outdoing the original zealot when it changes its mind, there has been a swing-over from free trade to protection, tricked out with all the modern paraphernalia of preferences, quotas, exchange agreements, bilateral pacts. So that the British tariff system has become one of the great obstacles in the path of Secretary Hull's effort to restore a world order based upon equality of treatment.

The task of winning an agreement between these two countries is gigantic. There is no other word for it. Apart from the "trading" involved, vested interests on both sides of the Atlantic—and they seem to be more rigid in England than in the United States—are all set to try to prevent any thoroughgoing understanding which will really free trade. Professor Bidwell, I gather, thinks that the crucial stumbling blocks are the Ottawa preferences and the American duty on wool and woolens. The former account for very serious losses sustained by America's export industries in the British market for timber, wheat and barley, bacon, hams, apples, lard, salmon, and fruit. The Empire's price for any relaxation of these preferences is bound to be a reduction in the American tariff on wool and woolens, the famous Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Here are the makings of a deal—and a great political controversy. Better be forearmed for it with this informative guide.

H. B. E.

Partly Cloudy and Warmer

Pages From an Album

XII—Sir John Simon

SOME YEARS before the World War, when I was a young man in London, I was taken to the House of Commons by a distinguished editor, and introduced to Sir John Simon. He had then been appointed to high office under the Liberal Government, although he himself was remarkably young. We talked in the lobbies amid the coming and going of excited politicians, and our conversation was interrupted by repeated calls for the presence in the House of the rising lawyer from his chief.

That was the beginning of a certain association of nearly thirty years. For I went to edit a political paper in the constituency of Sir John Simon. It was a queer experience, of which I could write much. But the immediate point is that, by virtue of my relation to the Member of Parliament, I accompanied him on his rounds at election time, and sometimes spoke on the same platform. There is, of all the men with whom I have come into contact, no readier speaker, no better improviser, than Sir John; but it was nevertheless his custom to have typed and to memorize the salient paragraphs of his utterances.

I have often sat, with a sheet of paper in my hand, following the words of the orator; and have marveled to find that he changed not a syllable in the delivery. He was as letter-perfect as an actor. Yet he could, if he chose, fashion the most polished sentences on his feet; and it was to me a lesson, which I never forgot, of the desirability, however well equipped by nature one may be for any emergency, to leave nothing important to chance.

* * *

He left the Government because he dissented from its project of conscription during the World War, but he joined the Royal Air Force himself and went to France. It is a pity that his keen intelligence was not employed in the peace-making; he would assuredly have prevented some of the worst blunders.

When he became Foreign Secretary in the present British National Government he had to handle the most difficult problems. There was, for example, Manchuria. Should the League have acted vigorously or not? That depends on one's conception of the League, and one's appreciation of the possible consequences, and that depends on one's knowledge of foreign affairs which interlock. Sir John came to a luncheon over which I presided at Geneva, and although I made it clear to him that it might be inadvisable, considering the mixed company, to be too frank, even in a so-called "confidential" gathering, he laid his cards on the table with breath-taking completeness. I have never quite decided whether he was artlessly trustful, or whether he was exceedingly artful on this occasion, well aware that his views would be spread abroad without compromising him, or his Government, too much, since there could be no direct publication.

* * *

As he often, in his interviews with newspapermen, appealed to me for a sort of corroboration, especially in French matters, I took the liberty one day of being perfectly candid. The Council of the League had condemned Germany for rearming in violation of the Versailles Treaty, though everybody else was rearming. "Did you observe, Sir John," I said, "how the Council was composed? The Chairman was the delegate of Turkey which immediately tore up the Treaty of Sèvres altogether, and was rewarded with a new Treaty at Lausanne. Then there was the delegate of Russia which broke its war pledge to the Allies and afterwards repudiated the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. Poland was represented and Poland has just publicly denounced its Minorities Treaty. As for the countries which have unilaterally set aside their debts contracts with the United States! I mean, all the members of the Council have torn up treaties—if it is only their obligation in the Covenant to reduce armaments—and therefore there is surely some irony in their sitting in judgment on Germany."

Sir John reflected before he replied: "But did you not observe that in my speech I said that our criticisms must also apply to ourselves? If I had not, then certainly we could have been described as sanctimonious humbugs!"

He is undoubtedly one of the most intellectual of the British politicians. He takes pains to understand. Long ago he could, had he chosen, have gone to the Woolsack—become the Lord Chancellor of England. But he declined.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

[Last of a series of twelve articles]

North . . South . . East . . West

The Press and the Public

By Frank L. Perrin

NEWSPAPER publishers, more or less on pleasure bent, sat respectfully and attentively while listening to a lesson which emphasized and clarified their own responsibilities. The guest-teacher who had been invited to address them at the annual dinner of the advertising bureau of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York was Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, himself a former newspaper worker. It may be that it was expected that the speaker would flatter his hosts by complimenting them and the newspapers they represent upon their unselfishness, their courage, and their determination to safeguard and promote good government both nationally and locally. It may be, too, that it was deemed certain that the guest would commend the oft-expressed determination to preserve and defend the freedom of the press vouchsafed in the Bill of Rights.

Reading the address, one gets the picture of an indulgent but thoughtful parent commending a rather virile and heedless boy for his efforts at home and in school to conform to reasonable rules of deportment and study, while urging the wisdom and necessity of assuming higher and greater responsibilities. I imagine that many newspaper editors and publishers who either heard or have read what Mr. Dewey had to say will discover that in the belief that they must defend the freedom of the press from actual or imagined threats to curb or destroy it, they may have failed to give expression to or to realize that freedom which is vouchsafed to the press and which should be utilized, implemented and enjoyed.

* * *

The faculties, opportunities and privileges which are not employed or used are those which are lost or are self-destroyed. The timid person avoids the locality which tradition or rumor peoples with specters or which imagination makes discordant with weird, loud, or raucous noises. These devices, it may be, have been employed to persuade even many courageous newspaper proprietors to believe that their own safety and security could best be assured by avoiding, rather than challenging, threatened danger.

It cannot be denied, I think, that the responsibilities of a newspaper worthy of the name and a willing beneficiary of the freedom assured the press, are to the community, great or small, which it seeks to serve, and not to itself, primarily. That must have been the actuating theory of those who wrote and those who adopted and approved the fundamental law under which the freedom of the press was vouchsafed. Mr. Dewey expressed an incontrovertible truism when he declared that to the end that local government shall be successful, a free and vigorous press is an absolute necessity.

The speaker placed what seems to be particular emphasis upon the fact the press of America, editorially and through its managers and representatives, is free to publish and express what it pleases or chooses, subject only to the limits of good conscience. Across the ocean, in countries which have yielded themselves to dictatorial rule, this freedom has been suspended or destroyed. He paid to the newspapers the high compliment of symbolizing them as the representatives and proper defenders of the political creed under which we in America live.

* * *

It should not be overlooked that a high estimate was placed upon the power of the press in purifying and protecting government locally, in city, county, and state. The American press, not unanimously but almost overwhelmingly, has in recent years inveighed unctuously and emphatically against many of the policies and practices of the authority set up in Washington. In training long-range and potentially powerful guns upon the high and temporarily invulnerable mark, they have permitted the home areas and districts to become infested with spoilers and political racketeers.

What is the source and strength of all that our friends, the editors and publishers, find amiss in Washington? It is the unguarded wards, precincts, townships and districts right at home. It is in these, and not in Washington, that representatives and senators are elected to sit in state and national legislatures. It is in these that inefficiency, dishonesty, class rule and indifference to the welfare of the electorate have been allowed to incubate, thrive and spread their noxious seeds. The ax and the hoe must, now or soon, be laid at the insinuating roots of those evils. The growth cannot be destroyed by lopping off the branches.

The Wide Horizon

Those British By-Elections

FROM A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THE British people are ill at ease. Events have, so to speak, slapped them in the face and set them wondering. If wondering is not quite the same as thinking, it is next door to it.

The British are strange creatures. They seem to make up their minds by some other method than that of reasoning. Since Adolf Hitler took Austria they have made up their minds that something important has happened. Why and how it is important they don't quite know, but that it is important they feel sure. This, at any rate, is the conclusion I draw from questions put to me at a dozen public meetings in several parts of the country.

It was not so much what Herr Hitler did as the way he did it. Hundreds of thousands of troops, with 16,000 trained police at their heels, strike our people as strange preliminaries to a fraternal embrace. Is the whole of Europe, our people ask themselves, going to be embraced in the same fashion as soon as Herr Hitler is ready? If so, where do we come in? What ought we to do about it?

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, calls for a rapid speed-up of our armaments. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, "steps on the gas" to accelerate air raid precautions. The trade unions are asked to lend a hand in making more weapons for national defense. They are quite ready to do so—on certain conditions. One of these conditions is that the Government shall tell them what policy these weapons are meant to support.

If the people were pleased with Mr. Chamberlain's behavior, the Government would hardly have lost two by-elections in succession by considerable majorities. These losses of Conservative seats at Ipswich in Suffolk and West Fulham in London are healthy signs. They may save ministers from imagining that public opinion is indifferent to matters like the removal of Anthony Eden from the Foreign Office at the bidding of Benito Mussolini.

Indeed, the chief cause of public uneasiness is doubt whether ministers have a real policy. This is why Mr. Winston Churchill who, a year ago, could not be said to enjoy any great measure of national confidence, has recently been gaining ground hand over fist. I happen to know that he is the accepted spokesman of a very influential group of people belonging to all parties—and to none; and I fancy that more will be heard of this group (which calls itself "The Defense of Freedom and Peace") in the near future. Its members are not necessarily against the Government. They would welcome such a reconstruction of the Government as would put six or seven men in charge of national interests, at home and abroad, as a whole-time job, particularly if those men stood for a positive policy on democratic lines.

* * *

This group is very near to public opinion. Confusedly as yet, but with growing clearness, John Bull feels that if things be allowed to drift under a Government without clear ideas and with hand-to-mouth tactics, Herr Hitler and his friends will one day say to us: "Behave as I tell you, give me all I want, or take the consequences." Unlike the Government, our people do not seem to be afraid of Herr Hitler. They would rather take the risk of standing up to him now than have to take it later when he may have swallowed up or terrorized all the smaller nations in central and southeastern Europe who would today be on our side if they could count upon us. And from what I know of central and southeastern Europe I believe our people are right. These countries, as well as Rumania and, perhaps, Poland, are waiting for a firm British or Franco-British lead. John Bull, if I do not mistake his feelings, wishes that lead to be given. Mr. Chamberlain could have the whole country behind him if he would do it, for the British public is beginning to feel that this would be the only way to avert the war which it hates.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Books Needed for Newfoundland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Everybody we know delights in doing a favor or a kindness to a little child. Believing this, may I take this way of thanking The Christian Science Publishing Society and readers of your paper, including friends in England and Scotland, for their kindness in sending us gifts of books for a library in Newfoundland.

The library is proving a great success. Space will not allow us to tell how much your kindness is being appreciated or of the several projects started for the pleasure and intellectual improvement of the children in that land.

In a country where the people cannot afford radios, picture-houses, or playgrounds, whose chief occupation is fishing, an occupation that is disappointing, a library is a great blessing.

We will, with your help, open another library this coming summer. Will you help by sending your gift of books to the Newfoundland Library Committee, 6 Mass. Ave., Boston, or phone Ken. 7797, and we will be glad to call for them.

Watertown, Mass. JOSEPH CLOUTER